

(10)

Previous references.

File No. 16 - 07

1909 10

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 2A
2B, 3-46

Later references.

(Lepis)

Lepis 45-12; 86 1.

HK 175-25-(1-22)

P-209

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 2A, 2B, 3-46

part B. for Nov. 1911

SUBJECT.

Rules under the Weights and
Measures Regulation.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Legislation)

NOTES.

File No. 16 of 1909.

FILE HEADING.

Rules under the Weights and Measures
Regulation III of 1902

From

No.		Dated		Received	
Diary No. }		Enclos.		{ Serial no.	
		Spare Copies			

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
(REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS)
Legislative Department.

(Full Office Note.)

Subject.

Draft Rules under the Weights and
Measures Regulation.

Note.

The accompanying compilation contains all the important papers connected with the framing of Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation. (The file relating to the regulation itself^x is also put up.) The papers being few in number and as they are printed herein in a handy form, it has not been thought necessary to put up a precis of their contents

As regards the replies received^d from the various officers consulted. I may say that the local enquiry ordered by Government has not in some Districts been conducted with sufficient thoroughness, and that the suggestions furnished have not in all cases been found sufficiently helpful or practical.

Besides the above, I have consulted the instructions contained in the Madras Board Standing Orders, and the provisions of several

1. No. and date of latest letter or paper.
2. Catch words to show nature of subject.
3. Subject to be in red and body of note in black ink.

1. Statement of case in narrative form in regular sequence of subject matter or date.
2. Opinions to be stated only as supported by precedents, or general rules which should always be quoted.

3. Serial numbers in file, &c., to be always stated.
4. Dates of important documents referred should be given.
5. Write on both sides, leaving the same side as margin.

*to be
in the
margin?*
2.5.73

English Statutes, as well as the articles relating to Weights and Measures in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

With these remarks, I submit for approval with diffidence, a draft of rules on this very difficult and complex subject. Such explanations as some of the rules seemed to require have been inserted in the proper places in the draft. The Rules may perhaps in the first instance be published in the Gazette for the elicitation of criticisms and suggestions from persons ~~interested~~ interested, and also circulated for the same purpose among our local officers and certain select Heads of Departments (both technical and administrative.)

H. S. Chandrasekhar
20-5-03.

If approved, I
shall for the 'Imp-
^{vised} Rules printed before dubh,
as this will be ^{easier} ~~more convenient~~
to go through than several
happo of types matter.
The correspondence has already
been printed, & the dupli-
cates when printed can be
stitched on at the end -

21-5-03

(Rule 7) The allowance of remedy es-
pecially for measure seems
to be too low. That (e.g.) for
ci Khandi is 55 talas or a
little more than half a seer
I think the opinion of persons
who actually see measure-
ments made should be
taken. ~~Research~~ We
may ask some of our scienti-
fic experts to carry on. Ex-
periments in actually measuring dif-
ferent frames & weighing them

(K. 14) Is it necessary that we should
undertake the work of stamping

measures & weights? This work is proposed to be undertaken in each Taluk by an Inspector of weights and measures. It is very unlikely that it will be well done in most such places. As a matter of fact, there are many Taluk places where it is difficult to find a single capable instal workman.

Would it not be sufficient to lay down standards, to supply weights and measures for purchase throughout the State, which can be done by manufacturing them at some central place and to leave it to Parties to use them or to use uncertified instruments at their risk. In the latter case, ~~the~~ some presumptions

of law will have to be raised: such express. In the absence of an Contract or understanding to the contrary, the standards should be presumed to have been meant in the case of uncertified as burden of proving that

they are correct should lie
on the party using ^{or weight} them
A measure that was stamped
~~at~~ more than 5 (or 10 years)
previously should be re-
graded as uncertified
All ~~can~~ measures are certified
by proper authority within
5 (or 10) yrs past should
be presumed to be equal
to standard & c

These points may be
considered later on

The rules as drawn
up seem to be well and
carefully compiled.

I think in a matter
of this importance, the
draft should be published

and public criticisms
 is voted before they are
 finally passed. On technical
 matters, it may be
 well to call for special
 expert opinions.

The typing is neat &
 rough and before publishing
 printing the draft, I think
 it may be submitted in its
 present shape to the ^{adv} ~~the~~ ~~Commission~~
 Censor and the Dewan,
 unless printing beforehand
 is the usual practice

Sltd to 2nd C^r

Hu
 22/5/3

13th Proceedings Volume
 2nd Albert's handwriting
 as well as the file
 sign. II of 1902, detached
 as kept by do for bully
 for the minor. H.

This is a most difficult
 subject - Opinions from all
 quarters should be invited.
 The hope may be published
 and may be taken into consideration
 1/200 months hence. U 3115703.

22-
 23-5-23
 amp

Submitted to the Secy

16/6/03

16/3 Am

10557
2-6-03

7405
Yes - Please have
the drafts
printed - published
in the Gazette &
also call for opinions
of local officers
if interested.

und

28.2.04

16/2/04

2-3-04

Two drafts put up, ~~to~~
Please raise the objection first, calling the
marginal notes, & when the above copies are
received send the offl memorandum

16/2-3-04

Notification issued

ak:
7-3-04. Draft Rules published in Gazette of 17.3.04, 25
& 31-3-04.

offl mem. issued on 6-4-04

all

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

Every important paper, even if it is merely an enclosure, should be included.

90 copies will remain

has 11-11-04

July 1904
Please prepare for the Press the opinions & suggestions received with reference to draft weights & measures. The papers of a sale for these draft weights have all been printed. Have and copies of the compilation have still got?

Mark the second compilation "Draft ~~of~~ Rules under the Imperial & Local Weights, Measures, & 1902 and the ~~principles~~ papers contained therein." Let me see the matter (with regard to the copies) before it goes to the press.

LD

31-10-

The papers have been as a personally indicated. A Draft of the draft of the draft is being sent for approval.

Imo 11/11/04

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

11/11/04

Mr. J. J. Hillier 11/11/04 & 10/11/04

Mr. J. J. Hillier 11/11/04 & 10/11/04

Routine Notes

J. H. 23

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

about
keep more
in file

The papers including
the draft rules prepared
by me, & the opinions of
J. S. Jones & others thereon
have now been printed.
The matter may be
placed before Council
if approved.

Secy J. H. 23

Submitted to the
Dewan Sahib thro
the 1st Comm. Mr. May
this be brought for
discussion in Council

208
10-8-05

9.8.05

I agree that the matter
is now ripe for consid-
eration in Council

1094
10-8-05

10/8/05

10/8/05

yes after in

N. B. Should routine notes be written on small slips,
the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this
form.

11. VII. 05
The Registrar for circulation
12.8.05

263

G. R. S. 11]

1905-06

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Legislation.)

NOTES.

File No. 31 of 05-06

FILE HEADING.

Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation III of 1902.

From

The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

No. 3172

Dated 31.5.06

Received 31.5.06

Diary No. 3048

Enclos.

Spare Copies. u

Serial No. 25 Rem

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Enquires how the matter of the draft rules published under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation III of 1902 stands

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Rules with a draft to the Residency for approval in motion. order

CRD
2.6.06

Nei

2.6.06 2.6.06

Imo 11/6/06

No. Pol. 988 dated 11/6/06

to the First Asst. to the Resident

informs that the rules are under the consideration

of Govt.

Notes—First sheet.



General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dated Bangalore, 18th December 1907.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to request that the file re Draft Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation, which has been pending with you for a long time, may be returned at your earliest convenience as a reply is due to the Residency in the matter.

*Yours Sincerely,
H. S. Srinivas Rao*

To

Justice K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiyar Esq., B.A., B.L.

200
2000
22.12.00

21-12-07

Dear Mr. Ryan,

I send you the Weight & Measure
file also the file about the
Person's Car, both which are
another matter I could not look
into for want of time

Yours sincerely
M. J. Ryan

Heads
17/12/07
S.F.

Serial
No.

Rules under the weights &
Measures Regulation

The Dewan desires that
the Rules should be brought
up before the Council at
an early date & their disposal
expedited.

18/7/06.

180 C.B.

18/7/06

File circulated to the Council
for disposal at a meeting.

seen - Please let me have
separately a spare copy of the printed
papers 18/7/06

seen Please let me have
a copy of the printed papers
for study 18/7/06

Send copies to each Councillor. Include subject
in list for a future meeting 18/7/06

Please collect under each
rule the opinions of the

C 211
21-7-06.

282
25-7-06.

Copies sent.
18/7/06

16 of 1904-10

Leps

File No. 34 of 1905-06

Serial
No.

officers consulted, in respect of
that rule

17.2.08

Will

Flag P

Soon after the passing of the Weights
& Measures Regulation III of 1902 as law on
the 8th July 1902, the Deputy Commissioners
of Districts were, in this office memorandum
no. 724-63-Legis 6, dated the 14th July 1902,
requested to supply information as to the
standards ^{& weights & measures} in general use in their districts,
with their suggestions for the framing
of rules under the Regulation, and the
suggestions of the I. G. of Police & other
Heads of Departments in the matter
were also called for. Intimation of
this action was given to the Hon'ble the
Resident in this office letter no. 1746-
Legis. 20 dated the 28th July 1902, & the latter
in his reply letter no. 4708 dated the 30th
August 1902, requested the Durbar to
forward copies of ^{the} rules that may be
passed from time to time under
the different provisions of the Regu-
lation. Upon the receipt of the reports
and suggestions of the Deputy
Commissioners and Heads of Departments

Flag O

flag

16 of 1909-10

Lepp

File No.

71- of 1905-06

Serial
No.

Flag T, p. 1

Flag T, p. 12

Flag T

Flag Q

Paper under disposal

a set of draft rules under the Regulation was framed & was published in the official gazette with notification no. 147-Lepp 5-03 dated the 7th March 1906. The opinions of Deputy Commissioners & Heads of Departments and of experienced local officers and selected non-official gentlemen were ^{also} invited on the draft rules. (Vide this office memo no. 157-196 Lepp 5-03 & 6-4-1904). The draft rules & the opinions of the officers and others thereon were then printed and made ready for consideration by the Council ^{in August 1905}, but do not seem to have been considered at that time. The ~~papers~~ ^{the} draft rules have now been rearranged & the opinions of officers etc. printed under each rule ^{according to} the above instructions of the Assistant Secretary.

Submitted for further orders

S/V

14/8/08

The present letter from the F. & A.

Resident is a reminder to his previous

letter referred to above in this note.

S/V

14/8/08

The printed papers ^{with be} may ^{now} be circulated to Councils, if approved under Secⁿ

Secr

c873

17/8/08

Serial
No.Yes, please circulate - *11/9/08*

I would like to know what they are going to do in British India & when. Our weights & measures should be the same as those adopted in the Madras & Bombay Presidencies -
11/9/08
19.8.08
26/8/08

[A reply will be made to the des^y for the necessary infoⁿ, after circulation is completed
11/9/08
27/8/08]

Seen 11/9/08

27/8/08

Sub^d also to the Secy10182
28.8.08

13/9/08

11/9/08
27/8/08
Address des^y for the infoⁿ req^d 11/9/08Put up draft to Res^y

Hagis

Sub^d with a draft letter to the F.A. Resident. Please

Hag 0

See the office Res^y letter No. 3909 of 17-7-02 & the office reply, No. 1746 of 28-7-02

C
Legis

File No.

16 of 1902-10
31 of 1905-06Serial
No.

Please issue draft put up by

Lr
M
2The
To

The First Asst. to the Hon'ble A.P. 16-9-08

The Resident in Mysore.

No: Pol: 231 dated the 18th Sept 08.

States that the rules re the Weights & Measures, are still under the consideration of the Durbar and requests to be informed whenever any further steps have been taken by the Govt of India as they were said to be unwilling to introduce on grounds of public expediency, by compulsory measures the use of the new standard.

If from

The same officer -

no: 5912 / Encl 1 - dated the 11th November 08

2A 2A

Forwards for the

information of the Mysore Durbar
Copy of the correspondence noted in the margin containing the views of the Govt of India on the question of prescribing a uniform system of weights & measures throughout India.

Subd for order. The Secretary has

C.R.D.

1. Letter no: 1653-133-7 or 25.5-03 from the Govt of India to the Secy. to the Govt of Bombay.
2. Letter from the Govt of India to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, 25-1-1906.

Serial
No.

also suggested the purchase of a copy of
the work entitled "Useful Tables of Coins,
weights and measures in B. India", pub-
lished by the Superintendent, Government
Printing, India. The information was wanted by
the first councillor.

MS
16/11/08

From the enclosures to the letter
from the Res it is clear that the Govt
of India do not propose to take any
action to prescribe uniform standards
of weights & measures for the whole
of India or for any province.

They leave it to the local
govts to standardize local
weights & measures in use in
limited areas such as municipa-
lities & C.D.s so that there may be
no uncertainty about the actual
weights & measures used.

CSB

Submitted

16/11/08

Then, it is time that we should
take up & deal with the subject. I sup-
pose this appertains to the Revenue
Branch

Include in agenda for a cl meeting

16/11/08

CSB
16-11-08

Serial
No.

CD 41
5-12-08

Recirculated to Councilors (as done
at yesterday's Council meeting). ~~4th~~

Suled

5-12-08

The file was suled to 1st Dir (now Dewan) on
5.12.08. Returned today on requisition. May
the file be recirculated to the present Councilors
& Dewan.

MD

28/6/09

372
2.1.10

Extract from the Proceedings of the 243 Meeting
of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja,
held at *Mysore* on the 22nd & 23
December 1909

II. Subject.-(Clause // of Schedule).

Draft rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation.

O P I N I O N.

The draft rules as revised may be approved and issued.

Sd/- T. Ananda Row.

Dewan of Mysore.

" E x t r a c t "

CS Balasundaram
Offg. Secretary to Government.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit an extract from the Proceedings
of the Council approving the Draft Rules under the
Weights and measures Regulation.

2. The Rules as now simplified and adopted by
Council may be approved and issued.

be

*Franklin
W. Jones*

Draft Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights
and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

Preamble.- In exercise of the powers
conferred by Regulation, III of 1902,
the Government of His Highness the Maha-
raja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe
the following rules for regulating the
use of weights and measures of capacity
in all parts of the State from and
after the

Nothing in these rules is intended
to have application to, or to interfere
with the use of, the British or metric
systems of weights and measures, or any
other recognized system not based on a
weight or measure called the "seer" or
any sub-division or multiple thereof,
as a unit.

Rule 1. (1) The standard of weight
shall be the "seer" weight, which is a
mass of metal in the possession of Govern-
ment equal to the weight of 24 rupees
(of 180 grains Troy each) of the British
Indian currency.

Rule 1. (2) The standard of measure
of capacity shall be the "seer" measure
which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the
possession of Government capable, when
filled to the brim, of holding just 24
rupees weight of distilled water at its
maximum density and under the normal
atmospheric pressure.

Dr. 361
20.1.09.
Translated
28/1/10

*to be inserted so as
to give an interval of 4
months after publication]*

*This will have to be verified
by actual experiment in the Chemical
Examiner's laboratory or
by laboratory before it*

Rule 2. (1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzur Treasury in the personal custody of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

(2) A duplicate copy of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail; and the same shall be compared and, if necessary, corrected not less often than once in five years with the standards preserved in the State Huzur Treasury.

The Superintendent shall keep a register in which the fact of such comparison and correction shall be entered and certified by him and the officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury.

Rule 3.- The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognized:-

(A) W e i g h t s :-

Tola (=180 grains Troy), equal to one twenty-fourth of a seer as defined in Rule 1 (1).

Half-tola; quarter-tola; and smaller sub-divisions of a tola.

Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tolas.

Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 1 (1).

Half-seer (Achcheru), equal to 12 tolas

Quarter-seer (Pavu), equal to 6 tolas.

One-eighth seer (Arapavu), equal to 3

Maund (Mana), equal to 40 seers.

(And such a)

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts); or as such/fraction of a maund, e.g., 5 seers (Pancheru); 10 seers (Dhadiah); $\frac{1}{2}$ maund; $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, etc.

Multiples of a mauna, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts); e.g., 2 maunds; $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, etc.

Bengal seer (Bengal seru): equal to 30 tolas.

Bengal maund (Bengal mana, equal to 40 ~~imperial~~ ^{Bengal} seers of 80 tolas each.

Multiples of the bengal seer and Bengal maund, to be described as so many Bengal seers or Bengal maunds.

(D) Measures:-

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 1 (2).

Sub-division of a seer, as follows:-

Half-seer (Achocheru); quarter-seer (Pavu); one-eighth seer (Arapavu); one-sixteenth seer (Chataku).

Kolaga equal to 8 seers.

Balla equal to 4 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such/fraction of a kolaga.

Palla equal to 100 seers.

Khandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seers.

Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such/fraction of a palla or khandi.

Is Palla a multiple of a kolaga?

and such a?

$\frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$ of 2 kolaga?

Rule 4.- The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall manufacture copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding 10 per cent over the cost of manufacture.

Rule 5.- Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore,

to the offices mentioned in Section 3 of the Regulation, as well as every Amildar's office and Police Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years by the Superintendent Central Jail, and shall be re-
whenever necessary.

Rule 6.- In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it will be assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognized measures of capacity, the measure is not heaped, but either is stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

Rule 7.- Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

Rule 8.- The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders, with plane base, and internal diameter equal to half the depth.

Rule 9.- Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

Rule 10.- Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, and every measure of capacity, manufactured in the Bangalore Central Jail or presented for verification thereat or at such other place as the Government may appoint for this purpose, shall be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification in the form given below.



Form of stamp.- The form of the stamp shall be as in the margin. *The line denotes the year of stamping.*

Rule 11.- Subject to any directions that may be given by Government, a Deputy Commissioner may empower one or more officers in his district to act as Inspectors of Weights and Measures, whose duty will be to inspect weights and measures and weighing instruments in use. For this purpose and for the purpose of Section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they shall be deemed, in regard to the whole of the local area under their jurisdiction,

to have been appointed ~~as~~ officers in charge of a Police Station.

(1) Any officer in charge of police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Rule 12.- (1) Any person having in his possession any weights or measures not manufactured by Government may apply to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail or to such other officer as may be appointed by Government for this purpose for the verification and stamping of such weights and measures. Any weight or measure once verified may be verified again on application.

(2) Every such application shall be stamped with a court fee of the value of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

To be printed
in foot note

(1)

Rule 13.- The officer making the verification under the previous rule will without any extra charge make any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) He is also empowered to de-

face, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

A P P E N D I X.

Hints for testing weights and Measures.

(~~See Rule 24 (3)~~).

I. Testing of weights.

Sensibility of balance.- When weights have to be verified ^{by} standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40 seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale. the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce.

If a balance does not turn with $1/500$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of weights.- The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus:-

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in other words, whether the scale used for this test are or are not correct

Correctness of Balance.- To ascertain if the balance is correct, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it with stones sand or any other material in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise. It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not, the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. This applies to all beam balances.

II. Testing of grain and liquid

measures.

Diameter of grain measures.- When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected.

(Note.- If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken)

Method of test employed.- The only system or test to be employed in testing measures is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the officer is provided with either a specifically constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce.

Preliminaries to testing.- The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and if it is of wood or bamboo, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against

absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be raised. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing-wax.

Process of testing.- The test should then be applied in the following manner:- The rim of the measure should be moistened as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1.39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large 20 Oz. glass or the small 5 Oz. one, or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. It can be easily ascertained how many ounces of water have been used to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure.

[This will be verified by
actual experiment before
issue]
1.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ as before.

from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 41 ounces for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the primary test of capacity of such special measures.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders
of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

10.1.10
7531

Draft Rules under the Weights and Mea-
sures Regulation, III of 1902.

466

730
15.1.10

Order.

Approved
KRHP
13/1/10

Very
This
M/10
19/1/10

19/1/10

19/1/10

Please be online
19/1/10

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The rule under the
 Weight & measures
 may be issued after
 a rule is received from
 the Chemical Examiner
 about the verification
 of the statement in
 'Rule' ~~B. #~~ 1. (2)
 about the weight of
 water contained in a
 sec's measure, as to
 the quantity of water (in
 fluid ounces) so contained
 as referred to in the last para
 of the appendix to the rule

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small
 Slips, the notes must be copied, or slips
 pasted on this form.

The dimensions of
 the standard sec's measn
 (diameter & height of
 cylinder) has also to be
 fixed. I hope the Ch.E.

has been written to on the
 Subject by the Asst Secy Br 14 } Yp I have written
 as personally requested. An } and had a
 personal conversation
 with Mr H. J. P. the Secy
 Early reply should be obtained
 from him & the rules
 issued. Meanwhile

the rules may also be translated &
 so that the Kanarese version may appear } Early
 with the English version. }
 19/1/10

SA 19/1/10
 Recd 20/1/10

Translation sent to the
 Asst Secy (Br 14) for
 approval of the Principals.

RL
 28/1/10

4/10/10

The money has been sent
Mr. Bob Lee, who has
for copy of the book also
the necessary understanding
have already been made
in the copy left in the file

my own
27-1-10

2/1/10 I have sent to my dear
my copy
Dr. A. R. R. please
remember about this
when it is read back
The Dewan
once again re
minded me about
Dr. Coleman's file
kindly to send
it without delay

2/2
Legis for mti.
SV
2/2/10

In connection
with the Draft
Rules under the
Weights and Measures
Regulation, the
following alterations
were made when
submitted to the Council
Resolution to His
Highness the Maharaja

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Extract from the First
Councillor's remarks on the
annual report concluding
portion of the Administration
Report of the Cochise State
for the year 1908-09 -

"Please get a copy of
the rules re weights and
measures - See page
50 of the Report"

(27) H.P.P. 20/1/10

mis 91

Please compare
these rules with
those recently passed
by us & see if
any great variations

N. B. - Should routine notes be written on small
slips, the notes must be copied or slips
pasted on this form.

May this extract be
to Branch III to take
action upon it, as it
pertains to the
matter

Submitted for orders

(26/1/10)

V.S.

26-1-10

yes

Chs 27

To Branch

V.S.

27/1

27/1

The Cochise page 50 is one
containing the rules in question
is submitted herewith. No further
copy need perhaps be put

yes 28/1/10

28/1/10

28/1/10

18/1/10

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

2

The Cochui rules deal with ^{of packages} not only weights & measures but also measures of length, width & whereas ~~as~~ we have got a regulation regarding measure of length, our rules deal with the former two only.

The rules vary in the type of standards of weight & measure. While Cochui rules ~~for~~ recognize "Ranthel" and "Edingeli"; the former representing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and the latter representing 1 lb. 16 ounces of water. Our rules recognize the "Seer" as the standard in both cases. These used for weighing represent $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. for measurement. ~~being~~ being described as a hollow ~~cylindrical~~ cylinder capable of holding 16 lb. of distilled water.

b) The difference in standard is due to the local customs. Both have recognize British or metric systems of weight and measurement. But the Cochui rules specify the British weights and measures which they

IN IS should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

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Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

has also ordered the purchase
of a Cpy of the Cochet Rules.
Under the circumstances
already referred to above, orders
are directed if this is
necessary.

~~AD~~ ~~SN~~ ~~4/2/10~~ ~~3/2/10~~ Please prepare
a copy of our
rules for comparison
V.H. -

9

4/2/10

There were some
corrections since
made in our copy
Has the translation
section been
approved?
If not do so
at once please
4/2/10

Will be
attended to
4/2/10

~~AD~~ ~~SN~~ ~~4/2/10~~ ~~4/2/10~~ I have a Cpy of our rules with
necessary corrections has already
been prepared

~~AD~~ ~~SN~~ ~~4/2/10~~ ~~4/2/10~~ Send this up
again after
Drs S. Raus & H. Raus
replies are
received

~~AD~~ ~~SN~~ ~~4/2/10~~ ~~4/2/10~~

Keep in

4/2/10

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

883

D.O. 28/2/1910.
From Mr. P. S. Atchuta Rao

" Please put up with ...
Mr. S. Rao

John S. H. 28/2/10

Subd with a draft D.O.
to Mr. Srinivasa Rao M.A., M.D.
D.P.H. & B.S.C.

883

ch. SN
28/2/10 2/6/10

Examine at the

883/10

N. B — Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

883

D.O. 3/3/1910
From Mr. Srinivasa Rao

Serial (14) 14

~~Sent~~ with no reply received from
the ~~author~~ ~~of~~ 7/3/60
~~no~~ 7/29/60 SN
7/31/60 Learn I have
arranged to h
Dr A. [unclear]
[unclear] 7/3/60

Suba-10 Sec⁹
for info 7/3/10 SA

7.9 m zu hängen

containing 80 cc of water
to be preserved as the
standard

7/3/00

Let me have
this file tomorrow
evening ~~that~~ is
before time is
12/10.

~~N.B.~~ Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied on slips pasted on this form.

3) It is a very
Dr. Hutchinson,
myself can meet Dr. Brown
Now at his laboratory 2
day (on the 9th or 10th) & come
to a clear ~~very~~ understanding
as to what is exactly
Don in Hutchinson's letter of 7/3/4
I fear he is under some mis-
apprehension & I am not
sure if Dr. M. is not
equally under a misappre-
hension -

14) The standard known
is what is now known as the
L-100 tail seen which

has got to be accurate before
We have to see how many
tolas & ounces of water it
contains. -- ~~am going~~

It may contain perhaps more than 80 tons of water or less. It is not the

~~G-PB-45,000-19-5-08~~

idea - as Dr A. R. R. seems
to think - that a new see

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Rules & Weights Measures

Subd 16)

It is not known what was decided in the ~~personal conference~~ ^{informal meeting} held on the 9th. Are the Rules to be issued?

11/3/10 The matter was ~~lacked out~~ ^{lacked out} informally. Please put up a draft of the Rules for Mr Metcalf of the Central Coll. to see. Host present for measures in the light of the draft Rules.

11/3

14/3/10 Let this come up to me on the 16th inst.

12/3/10

Subd 18/3/10

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Dr Srinivasa Rao has not yet sent in his report. Please issue a reminder (Mr Metcalf will also have to be requested to conduct experiments).

SD

21/3/10. 21/3/10. 21/3/10.

19/3/10. 21/3/10.

Draft remainder is put up to Dr Srinivasa Rao is put up. Mr Metcalf will be written to after the result of Dr Srinivasa Rao's experiments is known.

22/3/10. 22/3/10.

22/3/10. 22/3/10.

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Serial 57

S.O. dated 24/3/1910

From Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao

states that he told Dr. Achuta Rao that the weight of distilled water filling a seer measure was 107.46 tolas and that that quantity of distilled water measures 47 ounces. Further that he could not find out the average of 5 or 6 seers as so many could not be obtained by Dr. Achuta Rao

Submitted for orders

26/3/10 19/10/19

Dr. Achuta Rao asking if he could send a final report in the matter. Enclose copy of Dr. S. Rao's S.O.

28/3/10

Subd. with a draft S.O. to Dr. Achuta Rao

29/3/10

B. Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied on slips pasted on this form

Serial 58

No. of 2888-31/5/11
GPB-45,000-19-5-08
To Dr. Achuta Rao

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Serial 9

May 11
m

D.O. dated 5/4/10

From Mr. P.S. Achyut Rao

Encloses Dr. Srinivasa Rao's

D.O. giving the results of his experiment

Submitted for

cb SH
7/4/10

(1) Apparently only one lens has been tested

(2) In view of the fact that our "gail lens" are not of uniform size would it not be better to allow for some margin of error in the rules:

(3) The Dewan has been directed that Experiments should be conducted independently by Metcalfe also. We may write to him, requesting at the same time ^{not} ^{Dr. A.} ^{him} to send the same lens, which was the subject of Dr. S. Rao's Experiment.

Submitted to Secy.

SH

9/4/10.

11.)

I understand that Mr. Metcalfe has gone to England for the vacation and will not be back till July. We may perhaps accept Mr. Srinivasa Rao's results, unless it is considered desirable to wait till Mr. Metcalfe returns.

Dewang

CSB

9/4/10

SH

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Please

5490
12.4.10

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc.. not intended for permanent record.]

31) not a very accurate
Standard measure but possibly
will do for testing the
Capacity for Seer

5720
24-4-10

\$8671

S.O. letter dated 20/4/10
from Mr. M. Srinivas Rao
states that he used
mpees in testing the weights
of the water filling a 'seer'
measure.

Submitted.

22/4/10

SN 23/4 SA
Seer

32) Seer

33)

No. - We have
a right Seer and
greater care and
accuracy. The
weight is correct
Certified to in terms of
1700 = 180 (one hundred
eighty) grains by

28/4/10

34) Please asked S to reweigh
the seer on using grain weights.
Then convert to Tol

N. B — Should routine notes be written on small
slips, the notes must be copied, or slips
pasted on this form.

29/4/10

29/4/10

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

36 Submitted with a draft 2
 29/4/10 SN 37 2/5/10

Serial 12 Issued No. of 3309 dated 2/5/10

Serial 13 D.O. dated 4/5/10 from
 Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao
 Reports that the necessary
 tests and calculations have
 been made and the result
 gives 107.17 Tolas as the weight
 of distilled water filling one of
 the seers and 107.34 Tolas
 as the weight of the other
 seer — the average and that
 the average is therefore 107.25
 Tolas.

38 Submitted
 6/5/10 SN 6/5/10 No. 46 brought up
 partially by — and signed
 on Sunday 19
 Careful Study

107.25 may
 be accepted —

18 July 1910

III Please get the draft
 IV. B. Should routine notes be written on small
 slips, the notes must be copied, or slips
 pasted on this form.

6073
 11-5-10

See 71 11/12/10 9/3/10 4/15/10

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

42 Draft submitted Please see
the pencil notes on parts 1, 4 & 8
of the draft

21/7/10 SN
21/7/10 21/7/10

43 (1) The draft seems
to be all right

(2) Perhaps the
Kanarese has taken also
for further scrutiny before
submission of the final Sec 7

SA

44
referred for scrutiny

44 21/7/10
21/7/10 SN
21/7/10 21/7/10
45 Submitted to Sec 7
with a draft

The date on which the
rules are to come into force
~~may be stated to be~~ after the
expiry of six months from the date
has to be fixed. 1st March
1911 may be fixed as the month
which has to be fixed after further

SA

Kanarese report may be for
published by the

7. B. - Should notes be written on small
slips, the notes must be copied, or slips
pasted on this form.

Sec 7

23/7/10

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

4) The Secretary has sent a draft, which should be sent to the press with the request that a doz proofs be sent at an early date. Let the Kanarese translation be brought to me in person tomorrow. It will also have to go to the press. — urgent

25/7/10. *SA*
 kept *SA*

Serial 147 J.341- *no of 341* dated 2/8/10. *App. to the*

From the Rev. Comm.

Requests that a copy of the D.O. reply to the from the Chemical Examiner and bacteriologist regarding the tests of seeds and measures conducted to him some time ago may be sent to him *the Rev. Comm.* for this information

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

SL 15-68
 No. of 35384/907
 to go to Govt.
 Press
 Serial 16

No. of 35384/8/10
 2. Kidultra Res. in

and
 Serial 16
 No. of 3538

Submitted with two
 drafts one to the Govt.
 Press and the other to the Rev. Comm.

3/8/10 3/8/10

(1) Issue

(2) Why was there

some you regard
 this simple draft (9 days)

3/8/10 SD

(3) purpose of 30 put
 up a draft of the simple draft
 jail to test

50 Let this be brought up
 to me in judgment after
 issue of the drafts

8/8/10 SD

James
 3/8/10

V. B. - Should routine notes be written on small
 slips, the notes must be copied, or slips
 pasted on this form.

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

51 Submitted with a D.O. to the Supdt Central Jail Bangalore for report on the rule that the inner depth of a hollow measure should be half the height.

Serial 1517
2. f 38683/100
20 Supdt Central Jail
bus
9/5/10
Recd to Am
HR

52 Issue draft
1/8/10
SA

Measure in
response next (1578/10)
S. O. dated 10/8/10

From the Supdt Central Jail Reports that after ~~examining~~ examining $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen such measures there, he finds that the average depth is $6\frac{25}{32}$ " and diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and capacity 74.927 C. inches and that if the rules have to be followed measures with $3\frac{10}{16}$ " as diameter and $7\frac{1}{4}$ " as depth will be a capacity of 74.84 C. inches and that the a margin of 2% for differences may be allowed.

Submitted

12/8/10
GPB-35,000-214-09

N. B--Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Serial
No.

53

Submitted

The Superintendent, Central Jail
in continuation of his B.D. letter of 10/8/10,
has now forwarded a copy of a
letter No. 1657 dated 2/7/10 from
the President, Municipal Commission
Civil and Military station Bangalore
to the Revenue Commr Mysore
stating that according to the tests
conducted by Mr. Travers on the
seer, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer
measures kept in the Second
Magistrates' court supplied to the late
Sir Amin's Cutchery in 1876 the
following results were obtained viz
1 seer = capacity 43.9 fluid ounces
or 75.05 cubic inches and the
mean results of all the measures
at 1 seer = 43 fluid ounces or
74.45 cubic inches. The weight of
water contained in them being
following was found to be as follows

1 seer	1230	grams	grammes
$\frac{1}{2}$ seer	604	or	1208 ^{grammes} grains per seer
$\frac{1}{4}$ seer	304	or	1216 ^{grammes} grains per seer

These being accurate to 2%.

The following statement gives the
results as obtained above and also a

Serial
No.

Vide his ²⁰letter 8
10/8/10

According to the tests conducted by the Supdt. Central Jail the average capacity of a standard seer kept there is 74.927 cubic inches thus giving a difference of .47702 nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a cubic inch. In the last para ~~to the draft of the Appendix to the draft rules~~ the capacity of a standard seer is stated to be $45\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces whereas ~~it is~~ Dr. Traver's tests give an average of 43. ~~fluid ounces~~ ^{and this gives} a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces. The proofs of the draft rules have also been received from the press and are herewith put up corrected.

Plaz y

Vide his ²⁰letter
8 10/8/10

~~By~~ The Supdt. Central Jail further ~~reports~~ ^{and this} reports as regards the ~~ratio~~ ^{average} between the diameter of the standard seers manufactured in the Central Jail that the ~~depth~~ ^{average} of a seer was found to be $6\frac{25}{32}$ " while the diameter was $3\frac{3}{4}$ " giving a cubic capacity of 74.927 cubic inches, and also that the ~~base of all the~~ ^{base of all the} every measure now manufactured ~~is~~ is.

Serial
No.

slightly concave whereas the rules contemplate a plane base. He further reports that if the rule viz that the diameter should be half of the depth is to be adopted a measure with $3\frac{10}{16}$ " as diameter and $7\frac{1}{4}$ " as depth will give a capacity of 74.869 Cu. inches i.e. very nearly the same as that of the present sec. He also states that a margin of 2% for differences may be allowed.

22/9/10 24/8/10 53

(1) The Secs are reported to be slightly concave at the base. To meet such cases rule 8 may be changed so as to read that the base shall be plane "as nearly as possible"

(2) The proposals of the Secy regarding the allowance of a margin of 2% for error (as regards the proportion between the depth and internal diameter) may be accepted. It may not be desirable to fix an absolute depth or internal diameter.

~~(The Secy is reported to be concave)~~

we may fix the proportion of the diameter to depth as varying from $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ in.

Serial
No.

(3) The results arrived at by Dr
Lavas after Experimenting on the
"Sever" Standard Lens kept in the
C & M S. 1st ~~sever~~ vary slightly
from ~~the~~ ^{our} results. Accg to Dr T.
the Cantonment Lens holds 1230
"grammes" of water which when converted
into toras (180 grains) yields 105.65.
The mean Capacity of our Lens is reported
to be 107.25 which has been accepted
finally.

It may however be observed
that the Cantonment Lens is ^{slightly} smaller
than our Lens by about $\frac{1}{2}$ ~~of~~ ^{of} a cubic
inch ^(.5) but the difference in water
Capacity between the two is more
than strictly proportional to the
difference.

As our Experiments have been
Conducted in respect of half a
dozen Lenses, our results may hence
be finally accepted.

Kanare translation
is ready

25/8/10 SA

25/8/10 SA

Secy) It Submitted to Dewan

Serial
No.

Two 2nd ed^r with the draft (rule 8)
and the prof. Corrected according to
the Secretary's view. (vide marginal
note on last page but one)

25/8/10. Sd

57 I think that we may adopt
the Cubical Contents as the defi-
nite Standard and leave the
ratio of diameter to depth only
approximate. $\frac{3}{5}$ would pro-
bably be too flat & the ~~range~~
difference between the two
is much more than 2 per-
cent.

I wonder if it wd

not be sufficient to say
that the ~~no~~ diameter shd
be about ($\frac{2}{5}$ or) half the depth.

58 Any tests we require will
probably be made more accu-
rately in the (Appl.) Chemist's
Laboratory -

219/10

Office will
Please verify
if 'Stricken
measure' is
correct or if
it shd be
'struck'.

'Stricken' appears to
be correct as it is
used in Sec 17
of the English Weights
& Measures Act, 1879

8/9/10 Sd
NOTE - Contn. sheet.

Serial
No.

7746

8.9.10

57 *Dewan*

43
879/60
SB
8/9/10

60 I agree with the Second Councillor.
Some latitude may be given in the
proportion of depth to diameter of the
the most important thing is the cubical
contents. As to this please see the C.M.
8th Municipal President's letter No 1657
of ²/₇ July 1910, from which it appears
that the mean result by actual experiment
is 43 fluid ounces, whereas our papers
made out 45½. In view of this difference
why not appoint a Committee consisting of
the Superintendent of the Central Jail, ~~SB~~
Chairman the President of the C.M. 8th Muni-
cipality, and one scientific officer such as
Mr Metcalfe or Mr. Travers? If the Second
Councillor has no objection, the necessary
steps may be taken.

we do not know
whether the C.M. 8th
is the same as
the one in the city.
c/m

Sub^d to 2nd

SB
13/9/10
SB
13/9/10

Serial
No.

62. It is perhaps most convenient to have the same seen ^{as} here ~~as~~ in the C. & M. Station. First the Residency may be consulted. then if agreed to, we may proceed as suggested by the Dewan. We may have either Mr. Metcalf or the Officer ^(Chemist) in charge of the Agricultural Chemists Laboratory (whichever has more exact instruments of measurement, or the Committee).

14/9/10

63. Put up draft to Secy.

Legs 15/9

15/9/10

St

15/9

64. Submitted with a d. 11. 1. 11. R.

15/9/10

16/9/10

65. Please type the draft

do. intup and send up
immediate

15/9/10

17/9/10 St

Serial
No.~~20~~
19No. J 873 dated 17th Sept. 1910

From F. J. Richards Esq.

To the Collector C & M. Station, Bangalore

Request him to state if he could
spare about half an hour some day
next week after the 20th for going over
the draft rules under the Weights and
Measures Regs. for purposes of verification

D.O. ~~18~~ dated 17/9/10

20

From F. J. Richards Esq.

States that he would be happy
to meet ^{him} (the Asst. Secretary) any day between
1 and 4 P.M.

D.O.

Reply sent from Thursday as the day
of meeting.

D.O.

dated 19/9/10

21

From F. J. Richards Esq.

States that 3 P.M. on Thursday would
suit him and that he would
go over to this ~~Public~~ Office

D.O.

dated 20/9/10

To F. J. Richards Esq.

Accepts the engagement as above

66. As directed by the Dewan I
had an interview with Mr Richards
on the 22nd inst. The result of the
interview is embodied in a typed memo herewith.

Memo C & M St.

F. J. Richards

Serial
No.

put up.

May B

67. The draft rules framed for the C.M.S. (a copy of which is placed in the file) have not yet been passed - the Govt of India having only conveyed the necessary legal sanction for the Station authorities taking steps in the matter.

68. It will be observed that they do not propose to standardise the "Sen" measure in the C.M.S. but have are thinking of adopting the "fathom" and "gunt" measure for reasons explained in the memo. The "gunt" will be slightly smaller than our "gilder", as it holds only about 40 ounces of water.

69. Mr Richards does not know under what conditions Dr Travis conducted his ~~Experiments~~ Experiments. He has

~~Please refer to the~~
promised to send over the Sen to me next Thursday for being ~~Experiments~~ tested, if necessary, by our officials.

70. Mr Richards said that he will be glad to serve on any Committee that may be appointed but the consent of

Legis File No. 16

of 1907/08

Serial
No.

the Rendancy will have to be obtained.
71. May a draft of the Resⁿ be put up
now on the lines of the Dewan's note:

24/9/10 Sd

Secy

72. Attention is invited to the
speech of Mr C Richards which he
made when introducing his proposals
before the S^r Mem^y

Plag C

24/9/10 Sd

Notes of an interview with Mr.F.J.

Richards, M.A., I.C.S., Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, re the Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation.

22nd September 1910.

Quart measures hold about 40 ounces of water and are therefore smaller than an average "Jail Seer" by about 4 to 5 Ounces.

Mr. Richards said that it is under contemplation to introduce the pound and quart measures as the standards in the Civil and Military Station as being well understood both in the Civil and Military Station and also throughout the outside world, and also because it is far more convenient than any other system as the subdivisions of these standards correspond to the subdivisions of a rupee. Their great objection to the Mysore seer measure is that its exact capacity has not been finally determined and that it will not be recognised in and outside British India and this would be a great inconvenience when trade expands and Mysore is brought into increased ~~commercial~~ commercial relationship

and Military Station, Bangalore, to the
 Mr. Richards said that it is under
 consideration.

2nd September 1910.

Mr. Richards said that it is under
 consideration to introduce the bond and
 draft measures as the Government in the
 Civil and Military Station as being well
 understood in the Civil and Military
 Station and also throughout the outside
 world, and also because it is the most
 convenient than any other system as the sub-
 divisions of the Government correspond to
 the subdivisions of the Empire. Their great
 objection to the proposed measure is
 that the exact estimate has not been fi-
 nally determined and that it will not be
 recognized in the outside world
 and this would be a great inconvenience
 when trade expands and the measure is brought
 into increased commercial relations.

draft measures hold
 about 40 ounces of
 water and are there-
 fore smaller than
 an average "Jail Set"
 by about 4 to 5
 ounces.

relationship with other countries.. However, Mr. Richards remarked that they would probably have no objection to adopting the Mysore Seer also in addition to the quart measure.

The authorities of the Civil & Military Station seem to be chiefly concerned with the retail trade. Mr. Richards ~~had~~ spoke as if he had no objection to serve on a Committee, but probably the consent of the Residency will have to be obtained before he can be ^{requested} ~~required~~ to do so.

Mr. Richards does not know under what conditions Dr. Travers conducted his experiments. He is ~~again~~ against taking cubic inches as the standard of capacity.

Mr. Richards has kindly promised to send over next Thursday, the Seers experimented upon by Dr. Travers for being tested by us, if necessary.

We Enquired if it would not be possible to legalize the quart measure also at least within the limits of Bangalore City.

SE

tested by us, if necessary.

experimented upon by Dr. Travers for being
misch to send over next Thursday. The sees

Mr. Richards has kindly pro-

cubic inches as the standard of capacity.

experimented. He is again against taking

that conditions Dr. Travers conducted his

Travers does not know under

tain'd before he can be required to do so.

sent of the Residency will have to be ob-

serve on a Committee but probably the con-

and spoke as if he had no objection to

concerned with the retail trade. Mr. Richard

Military Station seem to be chiefly con-

The authorities of the Civil &

measures.

Myself also in addition to the quart

probably have no objection to adopting the

ever Mr. Richards remarked that they would

relationship with other countries. How-

Letter 16 of 19 Jan: & Rev. secy
Serial 10 No 349 Dated 20.4.10.
Serial 10

Dear sir

May I request you
to let me know what
tola weight was used
by you for ^{testing, the capacity} ~~experimenting~~
upon the measures sent
to you by Sr. Acharya Rao
for the purpose, ~~in connection~~
with whether you used
rupees or you used
standard grains tray
and then converted
the result to tolas.
I shall be obliged by
an early reply

that is to say

yours sincerely

SA

Asst. Secretary to Govt.

19/4
To
Sr. Srinivasa Rao M.A., M.D., B.P.H.,
and B.S.C.,
Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist
to the Govt. of Mysore
Bangalore

Copied by
S. Krishna Murthy
19-4-10. SPM

13. The memo is submitted to Duran
for perusal.

14. The standards suggested by
Mr. Richards for the 1/2 lb. (pounds
& quarts) are utterly unsuited for
the State & their adoption cannot
be thought of. The unsuitability
is all the greater because the quart
is slightly less than the seer & the
~~seer~~ common people will
simply take it for the seer &
suffer considerable loss.

15. The standards which we have

26

Serial
No.

Decided upon appear to be quite
suitable & if necessary the ~~new~~
standard of measure (the seen) may
again be accurately gauged by a
Committee consisting of
76. Mr Metcalfe, Dr Srinivasa
Rao, Mr H. V. Krishna Rao &
the Jail Super, & the two
factors to fix it - the weight of
water contained at its maximum
density, & the capacity
in fluid ounces definitely fixed.

2 Mr Usher
the new chemistry
BWR

77. Dewam through 1st & 2nd C) 24/9/10
Sd

78 I agree - The measures

may be retested & stated as
exactly as we can describe them

27/9/10

H. V. Krishna Rao

Sd
27/9/10

18/11/11

935

79. I too agree.

The pound & quart standard
will not do for us. They con-
stitute a departure from

Serial
No.

well established and well
understood Mamool

If we can standardize the
seer measure we shall
have solved the problem to
all practical purposes
A Committee may be appointed
as proposed to determine the
exact capacity of a seer.

15/11/05

28/9/06

80

Dewan

8188

29.9

60

483

28/9/06

28/9/06

28/9/06

81

The representations at the last
Assembly should be incorporated
in these notes, and the subject
further discussed.

82

A committee is required not for
determining the exact capacity of
the seer, but for determining which
is the correct seer to be adopted. The
determination of the capacity may be
entrusted to one or two persons according to

Serial
No.

to precision in investigations

Assist Secy IV for early attention

84. put up the recent paper.

I have received the Com Stⁿ Secs also. - Urgent

Yes

29/10/10

85. Submitted with the representation received at Mysore from the Members of the Rep. Assembly requesting the introduction of pound weight as standard

86. Please put up a copy of the representation made in this year's D. R. A. and of the Summary of the discussion as furnished by me to the Duesane Section - Urgent

Legs. Secy

4/11/10

2. Spectroscopic Section of the kind of compound

87. Copy of the representation & is herewith put up. Submitted

Phleggs

26 ... 11/11/1911
28 ... 52 ...
20 ... 53 ...
27 Venka Ramiah 54 Rasulwa Mungu & Nihal
28 ... 55 ...
29 ... 56 ...
30 ... 57 ...
31 B. G. Ameluchap 58 ...
32 ... 59 ...
33 ... 60 ...
34 ... 61 ...
35 ... 62 ...
36 ... 63 ...
37 ... 64 ...
38 ... 65 ...
39 ... 66 ...
40 ... 67 ...
41 ... 68 ...
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44 ... 71 ...
45 ... 72 ...
46 ... 73 ...
47 ... 74 ...
48 ... 75 ...
49 ... 76 ...
50 ... 77 ...
51 ... 78 ...
52 ... 79 ...

ಕುರಿತು 17/10/10 ರಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ

- [illegible]

104. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

D R 4 1/1910

Summary of the Discussion of General Subject No. 5.

The Standardisation of weight and measures

Several members asked for the standardisation of weight and measure in the State. The Dewan replied that the subject was under consideration. The members were then asked to give their opinion as to whether pound weight may be standardised. Mr. Raghavan Chari spoke against the proposal and Mr. Anand Pandit supported him, adding that the name 'Seer' was familiar in the State while 'pound' was not. On the other hand Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao of Chikmagalur and Mr. Venkatarani of Mangalore were strongly in favour of adopting the pound as the standard as it had already come into vogue even in retail shops and that it does not give room for any kind of fraud. They stated, however, that by adopting the pound weight which is in use all over the railways, facilities would be created for commercial people. Mr. Crawford of the Southern Mysore Planters' Association was also in favour of the pound weight.

As there was some difference of opinion among the members, the Dewan desired that a representation from the members of the Assembly might be sent up as to whether the pound weight or the Seer should be accepted as the standard of weight in Mysore.

Asked about keep and stone measures, the members were generally in favour of the latter. ~~Then Mr. Raghavaiah~~

Then Mr. Raghavaiah of Mangalore said that the occasion might be utilised for standardising the linear measures also. He also added that there was no uniformity in the

This is an
list of
were just
the other way
H. R.
17/11/10

2001 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th

The Committee of the House of Representatives

General Committee of the House of Representatives

House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary

Under consideration, the Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary

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of the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary

of the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary

Yards used for measuring lengths in the several shops in the State.

Reply of Government. — The whole subject is under consideration, and the representations made by the members now and any that may be sent us hereafter will be fully considered, and early consideration given to the matter.

General Subjects—Legislation—contd.

Subject No. 5.

Summary of Representation.

Introduction of the Weights and Measures Regulation

(a) Messrs. Veene Rangaswamiengar, and K. Krishnachiar, Seringapatam Taluk; V. Raghavachar and Madappa, Mysore Taluk; Badam Achiah Setty, Yedatore Taluk; Seshagiriah, Hunsur Taluk; Agali Venkataramiah, Sira Taluk; Ramanujiengar and Hutchviregowda, Gubbi Taluk; Puttanna Chetty, Rumaale Rudrappa, Kolar Ramappa, Dodballapur Taluk; and Chandrasekarappa, Dodballapur Municipality; Hanumanthe Gowda, Hoskote Taluk; Subbarayappa and Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore Taluk; Hanumanthappa, Anekal Municipality; D. Sreekanta Rao, Devanahalli Taluk; Dalappa, Anekal Taluk; Nanjappa, Holalkere Taluk; Karibasiah & Ramachandrappa Dube, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; C. Subba Rao, Shimoga Municipality; Naidig Bheema Rao, Channagiri Taluk; Shama Udapa, Nagar Taluk; Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; and Dasappa and Chowdaiya, Arsikere Taluk.

(b) Mr. Seshagiriah, Hunsur Taluk.

(c) Mr. Badam Achiah Setty, Yedatore Taluk.

(d) Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao, and C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

(a) For want of the existence of uniform weights and measures in the State, the merchants have great scope to cheat the public. Therefore the introduction of a Regulation to enforce the use of uniform weights and measures may be expedited. Government promised expeditious action in the matter but nothing has yet been done.

(b) Now the merchants at Mysore use different sizes of kolagas. This leads to confusion. A uniform kolaga of eight seers may be ordered to be used.

(c) A uniform kolaga of nine seers may be introduced and an officer appointed to supervise the use and abuse of it.

(d) This question is being brought forward for consideration repeatedly. It is requested that the pound weight may be recognized and the maund weight reckoned by pounds. As for measures, a mixture of nine grains or "*Nava dhanya*" may be weighed and fixed at so many tolas per measure. The standard weight and measure so fixed by Government may be kept in the District and Taluk Treasuries so that they may be available for verification. It is found by actual weighment that the old and the new rupees vary in weight by so much as Rs. 5½ per thousand and therefore weighment with rupees cannot be accurate.

Existing order or practice relating to the subject—

Subject No. 7 of 1909.

Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner—

Mysore District.—Very urgently called for.

(a) Bangalore District.—It is very essential that legislation should be passed early regulating the introduction of uniform weights and measures in the Province.

(a) Hassan District.—For consideration of Government in the Legislative Department.

Rev. Commr.
~~Reply of Government~~

Copy of notes of conference dealing with the subject held in June 1910 has been circulated to the Dy. Commrs and on receipt of their replies a report will be submitted to Government.

(Continued)

Subject No. 6.

Summary of Representation.

Modification of the Infant Marriage Regulation.

(1) Mr. K. Tammaiya, Hassan District Board.

(2) Messrs. Veene Ranga-swamy Iyengar, Seringapatam Taluk, and B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.

(3 & 4) Messrs. Rajagopaliengar, Chikballapur Taluk, and Girimaji Rao, Kolar Municipality.

(5) Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, Bangalore City Municipality.

(6) Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, Bangalore City Municipality.

(1) The Government have very rightly introduced the law prohibiting very early marriage; but still there is much to be done. Since without Government help nothing can be done, it is prayed that with the opinion of the Mathadipathis and in consultation with the Sabhas of gentlemen well versed in Sastras, the Government may be pleased to introduce such laws as are suitable to the present time, as without such laws opportunity is being found for a deplorable state of affairs due to the increased number of young widows.

(2) It is of course necessary that there should be a law against infant marriages to lessen the number of young widows. But such a law serves no purpose in the case of those castes in which widow remarriage is allowed. This Regulation is not without its defects as it enables the Police officer to stop marriages in ignorant house-holds by threat of prosecution. Therefore the castes that allow remarriage of widows may be exempted from the operation of this Regulation. The age limit of the bride may be raised to ten years in the case of other castes.

(3) The minimum ages for marriage under the Infant Marriage Regulation may be raised to 10 in the case of girls and fixed at 18 in the case of boys.

(4) A man of 50 years should not be permitted to marry a woman under 20 years of age.

(5) Raising the age limit from 5 to 10 years in the definition of infant girl in Regulation X of 1894.

(6) Subjects of His Highness the Maharaja may be made punishable for offences under the Infant Marriage Regulation, whenever they intentionally avoid the provisions of the Act, by celebrating or taking part in marriages outside the Mysore State.

Existing order of practice relating to the subject—

Subject No. 17 of 1909.

Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner—

Hassan District—(1) The member appears to suggest that with a view to decreasing the number of child-widows the age limit of a Hindu bride may be increased if so advised by Mathadipathis and Sabhas. The suggestion seems worthy of consideration.

Mysore District—(2) If amendment is proposed by the member, the very object of the Regulation in question will be defeated.

Bangalore District—(5) It is too soon to raise the age limit as the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation was not passed very long ago.

(6) Not practicable.

Reply of Government—

~~The Asst Secretary notes~~

Secretariat notes:-

- (a) Certain rules have been approved by Govt and they will be published soon after the results of certain experiments regarding the capacity of standard measure are received
- (b) The standard Kolaga has been fixed at 8 seers in the draft rules
- (c). (i) vide above
(ii) This will be done as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint any of his subordinates as the Inspector of weights and measures
- (d) It will not be illegal to use a pound weight. But as a "Seer" is more commonly in use in the State it has been standardised at 24 rupees weight.

As for using Kavadhanya for fixing the standard of a measure it has to be remarked that it is not very accurate and it leaves room for fraud. A more accurate standard has been adopted viz weight of water under certain condition

Discussions

J.G. of Police:- necessary
Asked about heaped and struck measures - European members for the latter preponderance in favour of same.

Repl of Government:-
The subject is being considered.

Mr. V. Raghavachar wanted lineal measures also to be standardised

Repl of Govt:- This will also be considered
Asked to give opinion on round weights

Serial
No.

- (1) 11/6 members of the Representative Assembly are in favour of adopting the "pound" as the standard of weight. If this standard is not adopted now, we will be making it impossible to adopt it on any future occasion, as the 24 Rupee weight "Seu" will have taken a firm hold in the country, ~~can~~ can not well be dislodged without widespread ~~inconvenience~~ inconvenience. The "pound" is becoming popular even in villages and even at the risk of a little temporary inconvenience, it is worth being standardised.
- (2) As to measures of "Capacity" the ~~Seu~~ standard already adopted in the draft rules seems to be the only feasible one. Mr. Richards' standard would undoubtedly be an improvement ~~but~~ if it could be adopted without ~~affording~~ opportunities for fraud in the measures but on this point opinion is not unanimous. The public

Creating

Serial
No.

do not appear to be in favour of

~~Of all the measures proposed~~
~~by the Committee~~

measures, ^{gradually} capacity-
being ~~gradually~~ replaced
by ~~Corresponding~~ Corresponding weights
and it does not, therefore, appear
to be of any great consequence
as to what "Len" (of Capacity)
we adopt as our standard

(3) According to Mr. Dewan's
order, a Committee was to
be appointed to advise what
"Len" should be adopted

11/11/10. Sd

Secy Sd

Mr. Raynavaacha mooted
in the assembly the question of
"Standardising" linear measure
also. This can be easily done
and it is worth considering
whether draft rules may not
be framed on this point also.

Secy

11/11/10. Sd

Serial
No.

59. The Council has already considered the ~~comer~~ question of these standards of weight & capacity & adopted the Beer of 24 Litas as the present common Beer as the standard. The rules have also been approved by H. & the Maharaja & the only thing that delays the issue of the rules is the necessity to accurately define the standard of capacity. It is not clear whether there is any good reason to go back upon the whole of what has been done & reopen the discussion. As to the most eligible standard
Dewan through C.R. C.B.
15/11/10

90. Under our Regulation, ST 15/4/10
we cannot deal with measures of length as suggested in the D.R.Q., as it ~~deals~~ ^{relates} only with weights and measures of capacity. We may consider the subject separately.

16 9-32

Serial
No.

The Leg Dept will put up
the British or other act or
treaty on this subject

2 We have recognised
Bengal Mauna which is
not a multiple of the Seer
of 24 Tolas In the same
manner, would more be
any harm in recognising
lbs' quarters, Cwt & tons?

3. For the rest, I agree
with the Secretary's view

18/11/10

[Signature]

[Signature]
24
9/11/10

9/1

Submitted with a copy of the Unrepealed
new Vol. V (3rd Edn) containing the
British India Act II of 1889 (The Measures
of Length Act, 1889) and a copy of
the Indian Measures of Length Reg. III of
1890 and the file relating to that Regn.

[Signature]
10/11/10

N. Q.

We can take
action under
the Regulation
[Signature]
North-India sheet

5:0
28/11/10

1/12/10 *[Signature]*

19/11/10
SPB-55,000-27-4

we see also on
marks on the
discussions
many

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92

I am surprised that we
~~has~~ lost sight of this legislation
already in existence. No further
rules are necessary, and we
have only to take action un-
der it. The file shows that
Lower standard measures were
obtained. What has been
done with them? If they
have been distributed to the

{ D Masters, we may by a
notic. in the Gazette call
public attention to them

93

On second thoughts, I
do not see why we should
not recognise the English
ll. too under our Rule.
We have only to refer to
the Standard fixed for it
either in Port India or in
England

Off - please
not in the
copy
8/12/10

145
5/12

H
2

31/12/10

31/12/10

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Serial
No.

94

Submitted with reference to the
second Councilor's query regarding
the standard yard measures
obtained from Calcutta

13 certified and 56 uncertified
copies of the Imperial Standard yard
measure were ^{obtained} ~~received~~ from the
Mathematical Instruments Office Calcutta
and were distributed among the
~~H. and Taluk H.~~ H. Magistrates,
Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Taluk
Magistrates and the H. Treasury at
Mysore as per Govt orders in G.O.

No 116 D. H. O dated 10th April 1893.

The list showing the distribution made
by the Legis Dept in accordance with
the ^{above} G.O. order is given in Letter
No 76 dated 18th July 1893.

~~58~~ ⁹³ The Notification required to be
~~6/12/10~~ issued under sec: 3 of the Measures of
Length Regn. 1890 was ^{published} ~~issued~~ under
No 11058 dated 6th January 1894.
F.7.441-92

~~58~~
6/12/10

CH (11)

95 The Regulation of 1890
6/12/10 does not contain any penalty
nor does it seem to prohibit the
use of other than "legal" lengths.

Serial
No.

It simply declares that a certain length shall be legal in Mysore possibly Sec 265 of the 2pc ~~maker~~ renders it penal to use any length of the denominations of 'yard', 'foot' & 'inch' otherwise than in accordance with the legal standard.

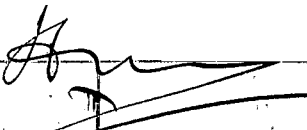
Referred to the Secy with
ref to his query on p. 33.

6/12/10. S.B.

1006.

96. Even in the Weights & Measures
of Regⁿ, no penalties & prohibition
are given.

As the Notⁿ of 1894 is ap-
parently little known, we may
republish it.


9/12/10
WZ
S.B.
16/12/10

97.
J.S.C.

1606.
12.12.10

In view of the discussions
which took place at the Durbar.

Serial
No.

Assembly this year and the fact that 116 members were in favor of adopting the "pound" as the standard of weight I incline to the suggestion that just in the same way as we have defined the Bengal seer & the Bengal maund, the pound, quarter, cwt & ton may also be defined. This dual system of weights may be inconvenient, but it is necessary in the present circumstances of the Country. The larger towns & cities which are in communication with trade in foreign parts deal in pounds, tons &c. The greater part of the Country including the Muzussil deals in seers of 24 tolas.

98 It is necessary to expedite the determination of a seer measure.

99 The notification of 1894 (measure of lengths) may be republished for general information.

Serial No.	
92-23 12.12.10 files	Dewan
	100. Further speed? 12/12/10 Paper - Green Paper - The 19/12/10 12/12/10
101. 21/12/10 31/12/10	Submitted with a draft notice in regard to the republication of the rules of 1894 re measures of length. Perhaps the question of amendment of the draft rule re measures of weight and capacity so as to recognize the 16 weight also may be taken up after the draft notice is issued 102. This is equally - if not more urgent. Please report on the changes necessary to be made in the draft rules.
103. 31/12/10	31/12/10. The question marked at the Representative Assembly was that the weights should be standardized to the unit. The remarks of the Commission do not seem to warrant this being done.

leg File No. 16 of 1909

Serial
No.

They only want that British pound, ~~which~~
cut 2 lbs to be recognised in our rules
as being a pound and ~~the~~ ^{have been} the rules as at
present made do not prevent the
recognition of these measures; (nd
para 2 of the preamble, and as much
it is not known whether any specific
mention of these is required to the effect
of the act: If so, ~~this is the case as follows~~
the following may be added to the list of
units under the heading weights:-

a lb = 7000 grains Troy
Multiples of a pound to be ~~as described~~ ^{as described} ~~as~~
to many pounds ^{with or without fractions} and ^{hundred}
multiples in ounces and drachms.
1 lb = 16 oz ; 1 lb = 128 dr ; 1 lb = 128 dr
1 lb = 20 cwt.

here is no such
pound -

An English Pound is equivalent to 25 ~~lb~~
This may also be entered perhaps against
pound as at present defined

Sub for order.
NO 125 10. If the "pound weight" is
to be adopted we will have
to do away with the "Lun" system
altogether (for purposes of weight).
If it is intended to retain both,
no change in the rules is necessary.

Serial
No.

para 2 of the
preamble to the
rules

as they do not prohibit the use of
the "pound" weight but only permit
a standard for the "Seer" weight
only.

105. It is however respectfully
submitted that it is desirable
to have the "Seer" system abolished
altogether. If this view is approved
revised draft rules will at once be
put up.

6/1/11 Sd

107

Secy) Even though the provision in
the preamble permits the use
of pounds & metric weights, it
would be convenient to explain
the ~~to~~ avoidance as equivalent
to 7000 grains Troy in Rule 3
& if possible to give correlate
some multiple of a ~~to~~ with
some multiple of a seer.

108 the avoidance
- 175 10000

108. The views of the Dewan & Co. on
above recorded do not favour the
~~at~~ abolition of the seer weight altogether.

109. In regard to measures of
Capacity we have been for some
several years last ~~been~~ issuing.

Serial
No.

seers from the jail & these have attained a ^{considerable} ~~certain~~ amount of popularity & are generally accepted as a correct standard. It is essential that the standard to be fixed should conform to this accepted unit as ^{closely} ~~far~~ as possible & what remains to be done is to accurately define it by correct measurement.

110. This correct measurement for the purposes of definition can be got done by a committee of Messrs Metcalfe, Usher & Senior Row.

111. If any other 'seer' than the so-called 'jail seer' (referred to above) is to be selected ^{as a standard} & taken as the standard of capacity, the question would become one of some difficulty & a committee will have to be appointed to ~~rep~~ advise for in the matter.

112. Before the rules under discussion were drafted the opinions of Dy Commrs & other persons - official & non-official - were called for.

Copies of such
seers are kept
in all taluk
Cutcheries

Serial
No.

It is not however clear how
in the draft rule the Seer of
Capacity was defined as containing
80 lbs weight of water, as such
a seer would be much smaller
(about 30% to 25% smaller) than
the gail seer.

113. The adoption of quarts &
gallons as measures of capacity
would be ~~rather~~ very incon-
venient, as such measures ^{+ thinness} would
be quite strange to the bulk of the
people of the state

114
Asst Secy III
Please see para 1
of my letter to you
but as draft rule
additions to
defining the weight
measures

Deceased

ctb
8/2/11

A revised draft is now submitted
in the light of the above directions
ctb
8/2/11 9/2/11 SN (ctb)
5/2/11

legis

9/2/11 *SD*

Legis

File No.

16

of 19/09-10

Serial
No.

*S. Ro
S. Ro
S. Ro
S. Ro*

*File re weights and
measures.*

116

*Sold to Under Secy
as directed by the
Secretary.*

170

18/2/11

*117. Appoint a committee
having as its object to
ascertain the
measures of 19/11/11.*

*Put up a draft asking all
School Commrs to send the
landed sons in the St.
Treasury for purposes of testing.*

29/1/11

*118. Submitted with a draft to Dy Commr.
accordingly.*

ch (5-8)

29/3/11 SN (1)

30/3/11

*119. (1) I have
(2) A Committee has been
formed consisting of
(1) Mr. C. J. S. Ro
(2) Mr. S. Ro
(3) Mr. S. Ro
(4) Mr. S. Ro*

Serial
No.

22 No. of 2754-61 dated 1/4/11

Do the D.C.S. fall in

Requests them to forward for being
tested the jail standard seers that
are kept in the St. Measure of the St.
No — dated —

23 Petition from Krishnappe of Sagar

Suggests certain standards for
weights and measures and requests that
rules under the Weights and measure
Regn. should be issued early

120 Submitted

The following are the standards
recommended by the petitioner

Standards of weights :-

^{rubber weight}
24 ~~toles~~ = 1 Kacha seer

40 seers = 1 maund

for Sagar only

16 maunds = 1 Kija Candia

Standards of measure for grains &:-

24 ^{rubber weight} = 1 Kacha seer

4 Kacha seers = 1 Pakka seer

3 Pakka seers = 1 Kolaga

20 Kolagas = 1 Chittina Khandaga

20 Chittina Khandaga = 1 Hire Khandaga

The standards of measure suggested
above are ~~impracticable~~ have no connection

Serial
No.

differ very greatly from the present-
jail standards. The mean weight
of the contents of water filling one
jail standard seer is given as 107.25
tolas. Therefore the seer the petitioner
now suggests for adoption will be only $\frac{2}{9}$
of the present jail seer in capacity.
The petitioner also suggests that
fine should be inflicted as a
punishment for using a wrong measure.
This is provided for in ^{the} J. P. C. §§ 264-

ck (58)

8/4/11 SV(11)
694

121 Await receipt of sums
from the Sts. Issue
reminders marked urgent

St

11/4/11

Wto

24

No 623 dated 4th April 1911

From the D.C. Chitaldung Kolar
Towards the Standard jail seer
measures kept in his St^h measures.

25

No 613 dated 4th April 1911

From the D.C. Chitaldung
do.

122

Subd. Referred The measures from Kolar and
Chitaldung have been received. A draft

Legis File No. 16 of 1909-10

Serial
No.

reminder to the other Ds is herewith
put up
sl (58) (11/11)
12/4/11 12/4

for
16/4

Issued
Sl

12/4/11

Remr
26

Issued as no. of 2093-98 dated 12/4/11
to the D.C.s of all Ds except ^{those of} Kotan and
Chitaldurg

26

No 399 dated 13th April 1911
From the D. Commr. Tumkur D.
states that no standard "jail" sec
measure is kept in the D. Treasury there

27

No 590 dated 17/4/11
From the D.C. Mysore
states that no standard "jail" sec is
kept in the D. Treasury there

28

No 451 dated 17/4/11
From the D.C. Bangalore
Forward the standard 'jail sec' kept
in the D. Treasury there

29

No 526 dated 18/4/11
From the D.C. Hassan

46

Serial
No.

30 Forward the "Jail seer" kept in the
St^d Treasury there.
No 409 dated 20th April 1911
From the D.C. Kadur
Forward the "Jail seer" $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and
 $\frac{1}{8}$ seer kept in the St^d Treasury there

31 No 335¹⁸⁶ dated 29th April 1911
From the Dy Commr Shimoga
states that no standard jail seer is
deposited in the St^d Dy ^{and forwards the} but that samples
of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, $\frac{1}{8}$ seer and $\frac{1}{16}$ seer kept in
the Record Room of the St^d Office.

123 Submitted

Except the Dy Commrs of Tumkur
and Mysore St^s who say that no standard
jail seers are kept in the St^d Treasuries
in their St^s, the St^s Commrs of other
St^s I have all forwarded the measures
in their St^d Treasuries. The Dy Commr
of Shimoga however has sent no
seer measure but only $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{16}$ seer
measures. The Committee as ordered

The measures sent
above herewith sent
for kind inspection of the
St^d Dy Commr Shimoga
5/5/11

at page 42 of the notice has now to be
appointed. A draft order is put up
St^d (58) St^d (11) 124. Please make a fair copy
5/5/11 as noted
St^d

5/5/11 St^d

Serial
No.

125^o
~~Revised~~ Fair draft submitted

cl (58) SV (11)
10/5/11

126 We have received the Standard
"Leas" from such of the Districts as had
them. We have also one sent by the
Ch. Commr in 1876 to the Sudder Amin's
Cutchung for safe custody. If these and
a few of the Leas manufactured at
the C. G. (they have no "Standard" there) are
examined by the Committee, we can fix
the St Capacity of the Standard with
a fair amount of accuracy.

127 Draft appointing a Committee
is put up.

11/5/11 Sd

Sei) 128 Please rewrite the draft as
revised & submit to 2nd cr & Dew

129

Draft rewritten and submitted

cl (58) SV (11)
12/5/11

18/5/11 Sd

cl B
11/5/11
Sd
11/5/11

Serial
No.

130

I have

The draft, I think meets
the wish of the Dewan ex-
pressed on p. 27 (27 Oct 1910).

Perhaps it would be better to
enquire & get the consent of
Messrs Metcalfe & Usher. It
may perhaps be taken by them
as outside their ~~Contract~~ regular
work, & they may not know that it
is honorary.

[Signature]

13/5/11

131 As Hazy III

Please put up a D.O. to 23rd asking
him to consult Mr E & Mr K about serving
on the committee etc -

[Signature]

4/5
15/5/11
Put up
draft - *[Signature]*

132

Submitted with a draft S.O. to Mr. S. Krishna Rao
(68) SN (11) Swamy as Mr. Wei can leave

15/5/11

16/5/11

Put up mat-draft

17/5/11 *[Signature]*

Serial
No.

134

Submitted with a neat draft a.
ordered

ch (68) SN (11)

17/5/11

18/5/11

18/5/11

SL

Secy.

2nd cr

ch

18/5/11

(Never mind about
the

SL

18/5/11

Secy

Prin

135 Sec 2nd cr's order on the draft.

Put up draft D.O's in the Secy's room
to Messrs Metcalf & Usher.

[2nd cr has sent word that the Dugan,
may be made from the Prin]

SL

28/5/11

136

2 draft D.O.s are herewith submitted

ch (58) SN (11)

29/5/11

29/5/11

SL

Secy

138 Issue

29/5/11

Legis

File No.

16

of 19

09-10

56

Serial
No.

& 3325

32

of 33241-8 dated 31/5/11
to Mr F. L. Usher B.Sc. and
Mr E. P. Metcalfe B.Sc..

338
34

~~of 3057~~

D.O. Messrs F. L. Usher and E. P. Metcalfe
stating that they would serve on
the proposed committee for the
verification of the standard measures (Per)

Serial
No.

39

Submitted with the draft order
already approved by the 2nd Commissioner
(Please see page 48 of the notes).

ck (58)

9/6/11 140 The order may perhaps
issue now

10. 9/6/11

141

The file will then
be subd for order
for info.

See 1.

142

Issue

10/6/11

ck

10/6/11

2. Mr. Hanson

~~Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin, including "Signed for" and "Sms".~~

Signed for

Sms

21/6/11

No. of 3453-6 dated 16th June 1911

20. Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao M.A., M.D., B.Sc.,

Chemical Examiner, E.P. Maitland Esq. B.S.

Professor of Physics, Central College, F.L. Tishan

Esq. B.Sc. Professor of Chemistry, Central

College and J. Chokanna Esq. B.A. Ag.

Superior, Central Jail.

Appoints a committee of the aforesaid
gentlemen and request them to

Serial
No.

the measures & received from the
Jts as standard measures kept
there and to advise Govt on the
exact capacity & of a standard
seer.

143 Submitted to the 2nd Council
for information as ordered by
the Asst-Secretary.

21/6/11

28/6/11

24/6/11

36

No 470 dated 4/7/11

From Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao M.A., M.D., B.Sc.
President of the Committee for testing
certain measures & Bangalore

Forward the report of the Committee
with a statement giving the result
of the tests made by them.

Submitted ~~weight~~ ^{weight} ~~weights~~ ^{weights} and quantity of ~~water~~ ^{water} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~average~~ ^{average} of ~~all~~ ^{all} the ~~seers~~ ^{seers} in
the ~~state~~ ^{state} is ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~total~~ ^{total} for
the ~~state~~ ^{state} is ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~total~~ ^{total} for
the ~~state~~ ^{state} is ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~total~~ ^{total} for
the ~~state~~ ^{state} is ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~total~~ ^{total} for

Serial
No.

164
Submitted

The average weight ^{of water} ~~and~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} that a standard 'seer' should contain is now given in the draft rules at 107.25 tolas. Among the ^{standard} ~~existing~~ ^{sent for being} ~~the~~ ^{best} seers, the nearest approach to the average obtained by the committee is that of Kotar. The average ~~given~~ obtained by the committee is 107.98 tolas which is higher than the weight mentioned by the ^{draft} rules by .73 or $\frac{3}{4}$ tolas, and is less than the ^{figure for} ~~standard~~ maintained by the Central Jail by .73 tolas or $\frac{3}{4}$ tolas.

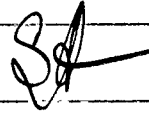
~~6/7/11~~

ch(58) ~~6/7/11~~ 14/4/11 The mean.

arrived at by the Committee viz 107.98 may perhaps be adopted.

The "original" of the C. H. S. is much too small compared with the ones that have passed into vogue in the Province

See 7)

7/7/11 

for convenience. 100.

Serial
No.

146. The average now arrived at
maybe adopted as the correct
standard for the future &
suitable standard measures obtained
& arrangements made for their
manufacture in the central jail.
The rules maybe made brought
into force from 1st July 12, by
which time arrangements for
manufacture maybe completed.

2nd c^d (Dewan)

CH
28/8/11
SA
28/8/11

147. I agree -

28/8/11

SA

29/8/11

13292

30.8.11

148

Draft approved for issue. I have altered
107.98 to 108, as the latter is easily remembered.

[Signature]

149

In the draft initiated by the Dewan,
the rules are said to have operation
from the 1st Jan 1911 [vide Preamble].
The date requires alteration - either
1st Jan 12 or 1 July 12 being adopted.

CH
28/8/11
SA
28/8/11

3415
16.9.11
Note - Contn. sheet.

Sign File No. 16 of 19 09-10

134¹⁵Serial
No.

150

The date ^{1st} Jul 1912 has been inserted

in

8-9-11

151

Issue

CH

879/11

SA

879/11

31 No of 864 dated 11/9/11

To the Compiler Mysore Gazette

Forwards for publication the

Rules under the Weights and Measures
Regulation III of 1902.

Submitted

The measures received from
the several districts have now
to be returned. 6 Draft Dockets are

put up

CB (38) SN (11)

15/9/11

WJ

2 Sney
SA

19/9/11

Serial
No.

38

No 1208 dated 20/10/11

20 D. C. Hassan

Forward the standard measures
received from him

39

No 1209 of 20/10/11

20 D. C. Kadur

do

40

No 1210 of 20/10/11

20 D. C. Shimoga

do

41

No 1211 of 20/10/11

20 D. C. Chitaldurg

42

No 1212 of 20/10/11

D. C. Kolar

do

43

No 1213 of 20/10/11

D. C. Bangalore

do

Submitted

Page R

The 2nd ~~copy~~ republication
of Govt Order No 11058 dated 6th of
1896, informing that certified copies
of the standard of measure of length
are kept in the several places
mentioned in sec: 3 of Regn III the
measures of length Regn III of 1896
has been ordered Please see pages

Serial
No.

*My was
this delayed*

35 to 37 of the notes). A draft
note is therefore put up.
Again the ^{two} measures received
sent by the collector C&M Station
Bangalore and being the standard
measures kept in the 2nd Magistrate's
court and which had been supplied
to the Sur Amirs' catchery in 1876
have now to be returned.
A draft ^{to that effect} is also put up for that
purpose.

ck (58) SN(11)
20/10/11

Detached sent to
3 mg's return

- (1) 2 blue draft to Mr
Richards
- (2) Draft notification sent
to Secy for approval
before issue

20/10/11 SD

Issue

A

21/11/11

ck
9/11/11
SD

In G 1280 dated 20/11/11
to The Collector, C&M Sta

Returns the 2 ^{& half seen} measures sent by him

Serial
No.

116

No. G 1539 dated 15/11/11
to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette
to be forwarded for republication
the Notification No. 11058/G. 7.441-9.2
dated 6th January 1894, prescribing the
standard yard measure under sec. 3
of the Measures of Length Regulation No. II
of 1890.

No. G 1540 of 15/11/11

To the D. C. Mysore
forwards a copy of the above for
communication to the member of
the Mysore Representative Assembly, 1911,
who mooted the subject.

Legis File No. 16 of 19 09-10.

Serial
No.

Submitted

Here copies of the Rules
under the Mysore Weights
and Measures Regulation
have not been sent to the
Residency yet. A draft
forwarding the same is herew
put up.

OK (58) SN(11)
6/11/11 7.11.11

Issued
SD

7/11/11

No 423 dated 10/11/11

To Mr F. A. Resident

Forward 10 copies of the Rules
under the Mysore Weights and
Measures Regn.

copy
3/15
4.15 pm

Remur

No. 31/2.

J 3048.

F. no: 37 16
~~S. no: 2~~

FROM

R. C. H. MOSS KING, Esq., I. C. S.,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Placed 1940 by 31. 5. 06

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 31st May 1906.

SIR,

with flag v
p. 49.

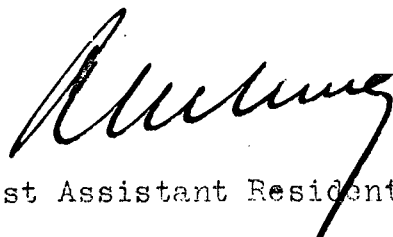
I am directed to invite a reference to this office letter No. 4708 dated the 29th August 1902, regarding the Mysore weights and measures Regulation III of 1902.

2. Under Legislative Department Notification, No. 147 Legis 5-03 dated the 7th March 1904, were published draft rules under the Regulation in question for general information. The Resident will be glad to be informed how the matter now stands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



First Assistant Resident.

22

G.R.S. 26]

Reply to Rem

16-06
File No. 34

Serial No. 2A

Diary No. of letter replied to 9304

Pol. No. 988

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
, the 190

The First Assistant to the
Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Date of issue 11. 6. 06

Sir,

Signed by BS Chandrasekhara

In reply to your
letter no: 3172 dated the 31st
May 1906 enquiring how
the ~~matter~~ ^{question} of the draft
rules published under the
Mysore Weights and measures
Regulation III of 1902, stands.
I am directed to state
that the ^{various opinions received regarding the} rules ^{citizens} under refer-
ence are under ^{the} consideration
in the Council of the Government.

SUBJECT.

I have etc

g. w. s.
Secretary

C.R.W.

2.6.06

26.06

26.06

Leps

File No. 31

Serial No

2

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Pol. No. 231

General and Rev. Secretariat

()

, the

190 .

"o

The First Assistant to the
Honble the Resident

Date of issue 18-9-1908

Signed by

Mr. L. S. Balacundamunigal Sir

Reply to reminder
from the Residency

In continuation of the
Office letter No. Pol. No 955
dated the 25th May 1908,
regarding the Draft Rules
under the Mysore Weight
& Measures Regulation,
I am directed to state
that the rules are still
under the consideration
of the Govt. In this
connection, I am directed

over.

SUBJECT.

Refer-

to the Residency letter No.
2567 dated 23rd May 1898
in which the Durbar were
informed that the Govt of
India refrain, on grounds
of public expediency, from
introducing by compulsory
measures, the use of new standards

The Durbar are not aware
if any further action
has been taken by the Govt
of India or any of the
Local Govts, in the matter
since 1898. As it will be
of advantage to the Durbar
in dealing with the rules
now before them, to know
what further steps have
been taken in British India

I am directed to request
that you will be so good
as to ascertain for the
information of the Durbar
whether any similar rules

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

have been undertaken
or passed in British India
and if so to kindly obtain
a copy of the same for
the use of the Durbar

20/19.

I have etc

for sec

20/19

III 11.11.11
les
12/11
S

8/1205
No. 5912
Regis Fr No: 37
S. No.
24

FROM

T. B. COPELAND, Esq., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 11th November 1908

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer's letter No. 231 dated the 18th September 1908, and, in reply, to forward for the information of the Mysore Durbar copy of the correspondence noted in the margin.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 1653-133-7 dated 25th May 1903	which contains an expression of the views of the government of India on the question of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India.
Letter from the Government of India to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 25th January 1906.	

2. The work "Useful tables of coins, weights and measures in British India" published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, may perhaps be of use to the Durbar.

I have the honour to be.

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. Land

First Assistant Resident.

S.I.

MA

Copy of a letter, dated Calcutte, the 25th January, 1906, from the Under Secretary, to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

See copy below

In continuation of my letter, No. 7762-2, dated the 27th December 1905, I am directed to inform the Chamber that the Government of India do not propose, at present, to reopen the question of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India. Their policy in regard to this matter is explained in a letter No. 1653-133-7, dated the 25th May, 1903, addressed to the Government of Bombay, of which a copy is enclosed for the information of the Chamber.

2. The Government of India are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to attempt to adopt measures, other or more rigorous than those mentioned in that letter, with the object of securing uniformity on the weights and measures in use throughout India, or throughout the limits of each Presidency or Province. They have the fullest sympathy with the movement for the simplification and eventual unification of weights and measures throughout India; but they recognise clearly that the prescription of a system of weights and measures differing from the systems sanctioned by local customs might occasion serious disturbance of existing conditions, and they consider that any measures of this nature must necessarily be introduced in the most cautious and tentative manner. If, however, the Chamber consider that an attempt should now be made to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures in the Madras Presidency, I am to suggest that detailed proposals to that end should be submitted to the Government of Madras."

Copy of a letter dated Simla, the 25th May 1903, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter No.3756, dated the 8th July 1902, in which a proposal is made for the amendment of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act (No.XXXI of 1871) The Government of Bombay suggest that Local Governments should be empowered, subject to the sanction of the Government of India to prescribe standards of Weights and Measures for limited areas after ascertaining what local standards are in use, and how they can be made to fit into a general system. They consider, however that so long as the above act remains in its present form no standard can be prescribed which is not an intergral multiple of the kilogramme: and it is therefore proposed, as a preliminary to further action, to repeal the proviso to section IV of the Act.

2. The Governor-General in Council has considered very carefully the proposed amendment of the Weights and Measures Act and is advised that it is not necessary for the purpose which the Government of Bombay have in view - a purpose, I am to remark, with which he is in the fullest sympathy. It is true that any weights and Measures prescribed under the Act must be multiples or sub multiples of the primary standard of Weight prescribed by Section II. But it does not follow that any Weights and Measures prescribed otherwise than under the Act must necessarily conform with that standard, and in fact the Government standard maund, which it ^{is} authoritatively prescribed for use on all Guaranteed and State Railways, and in the Government returns weighs ¹827 pounds and the Excise Act ~~in~~ (No. XII of 1896), Section III (m), makes use of a seer of 80 tolas, while the Municipal Acts of Burma and the Central Provinces empower Municipal committees ^{to} to prescribe the standard Weights and Measures to be used within the Municipality. In the case of the Burma Act, it is true that the power is expressly conferred

Burma Act "notwithstanding the provisions of Act XXXI of 1871" but it does not appear that the existence on the statute book of the provision to Section IV of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act forms any real obstacle to the introduction of any measure of the nature contemplated which the Bombay Government may even-

No.111 of
1896
Section
142, (O)

eventually decide to be desirable. As yet no Notification has been issued under any Section of the Act, which, therefore, is at present and will in all probability remain a dead letter; and as in these circumstances its amendment would be inadvisable and might be embarrassing, the Government of India would prefer that the Government of Bombay should consider the question independently of the provisions of that Act. If it should eventually be proposed to legislate in contravention of the provisions of the Act, this can always be done with the sanction of the Governor-General, under section 5 of the Indian Council's Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., Cap.XIV).

3. The multiplicity and uncertainty of Indian weights and measures is an admitted evil; the question in what manner and in what degree interference with a view to remove it is desirable has several times being considered by the Government of India; and I am to state briefly for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council the policy in this matter which has commended itself to them. As the Bombay Government clearly perceive, interference may be of two kinds: Government may accept the weights and measures in local use, and simply standardise them by providing authorised standards with which the traders' weights and measures must conform; or it may go further and prescribe certain weights and measures the use of which alone shall be legal, thus setting aside certainly some and possibly all of those in local use.

4. Prescription involves a far higher degree of interference than does standardisation; and the Government of India do not at present consider it advisable to use direct compulsion in the matter. The provisions of the Municipal Acts referred in the second paragraph of this letter empower Municipal bodies to prescribe weights and measures for the use of the people whom they represent, and this is as far as the Governor-General in Council is prepared to go at present. The Government of Bombay might perhaps consider the desirability of making similar provision in their Municipal Acts. The larger towns would set the example, the smaller Municipalities would follow; and it

it may be hoped that the example would eventually spread to the small rural markets which are not large enough for Municipal government. It is believed that in this manner encouraging progress has already been made in the Central Provinces towards the end desired. The Governor-General in Council thinks that it would not be wise, at any rate for the present, to confer a similar power of prescription upon District Boards. The people concerned in this latter case are less intelligent and more suspicious than the people of the town, the District Board is for the most part less really representative of the classes most concerned than the Municipal committee, and the degree of interference involved in prescription would generally be greater in the case of rural than of urban areas.

5. It is believed, however, that diversity of weights and measures is even greater in Southern than in Northern India, it may be also that the people adhere more tenaciously to their local uses; and the Government of Bombay may consider it inadvisable to allow their Municipalities to prescribe weights and measures for use, or at any rate to allow them in so doing to diverge materially from those already current. But in any case no such objections seem to exist to the process of standardisation, which is aimed at uncertainty rather than at multiplicity - an uncertainty which is injurious to trade, and which is commonly used to the disadvantage of the purchaser. Mere standardisation involves no interference with local custom; and the Government of India, while they would certainly empower all Municipalities in this respect, see no objection to permitting District Boards also to maintain standards of the local weights and measures in current use, with which the weights and measures actually used by traders in all towns and in all villages in which a regular market is held must conform. They believe, moreover, that even where interference is limited to standardisation, some advance at any rate is possible in the direction of uniformity in the matter of weights. The tola of 180 grains, the seer of 80 tolas, and the maund of 40 seers, have now been adopted as government standards throughout India. Now a weight that is to be standardised for the first time is not yet

absolutely fixed, and in practice the variations are often substantial; and in fixing it for the purpose of standardisation it is, in the opinion of the Government of India, most important to base it upon the standard weights just referred to, whenever it is possible to do so without materially departing from local use. It would probably be possible in all cases to adopt the tola as the basis of the standard; and even this would be one step towards that uniformity which is so eminently desirable. The Government of India are therefore of opinion that, in all action of the nature under consideration, the standard tola of 180 grains should form the basis of the proposals.

6. I am to say, in conclusion, that the Governor-General in Council will await with interest the proposals referred to in the last paragraph of your letter under reply.

C o p i e s.

A. S. Trumali aiyangar

R e g i s t r a r.

S.I.

BS

Thank you for letter of 28/2/10
The Central
Bangalore
28th February 1910
Dear Dr. Srinivasiah

I am very sorry not able
to reply to yr. ltr. of Saturday's
date earlier as I had to see
Dr. Srinivasiah in regard
to what he had done & the
letter is not in the same

Dr. Srinivasiah has now seen
that owing to heavy work on

his hands he has not
been able to test the
measures that I left with
him last week.

4/12/74 see from this
that the needle has now
gone down in the universal.

the offg. Seaching with pleasure
to the 2nd — we rather
are to — — — — —
when — — — — — the

SL 3

nothing might be expected

Q. is: because
J. S. Antybutula's
—

Letter No 9

Serial 4

The General and Rev. Secretariat
Bangalore, dated 3-3-1910

J 2570

Dear sir

Signed by
Mr. S. H. Srinivasan

Mr. P. S. Atchuta Rao writes to
say that certain measures which were sent
to him for testing purposes prior to their
introduction as standard measures have been
forwarded to you for needful action, ~~and~~
~~that he has not been heard from you~~
~~till now the result of the action taken~~
~~by you in the matter.~~ May I request
you to let me know the stage at which
the matter at present stands? ~~and to~~
~~expedite the testing process if it has~~
~~not already been done and to report~~
~~the result at a very early date.~~

The matter is
urgent and
I shall be glad
obeyed by you
Early reply in the
matter
S.H.

yours sincerely

S.H.

Asst. Secretary to Govt.

To

Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao M.A., M.D., D.P.H. & B.S.C.

Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist

to the Govt. of Mysore

Bangalore

draft - S.H.
28/3/10
2/3/10
S.H.

Ever
S.H.

1884

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the line of the New York and New Jersey Electric Railway. I am sorry to hear that the Board of Directors of the New York and New Jersey Electric Railway Company have decided to refuse the extension. I am, however, sure that the Board will be guided by the best interests of the Company and the public. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. ...

Yours truly,
J. H. ...

Very truly,
J. H. ...

1884

Sept 16/09
Serial 8

~~The Chemical Laboratory and
Bacteriological Institute,
Bangalore, 3/3/190 .~~

Dear Sir

Dr. Achyutananda
has sent me the various —
measures and the testing them
is going on. In a short time
I hope to have the results ready

Yours sincerely

M. Srinivasan
Chem. Lab. No. 28

M. Srinivasan
But don't look

Legs 16 of 9
~~Serial 6~~ Serial 6

To: Leg 16 of 9

B-2 Jan

~~Serial 6~~

7th March 1910

~~Dear Mr. Kiriyamish~~

Dr. Srinivasiah has
done the work in the matter
of weighing 80 lbs. of
water at its maximum
density + so on -

If the Govt. adopt this
Standard there will be some
afraid disaster to the poor

Lejis 16 of 09 Serial (5)

See
The Chemical Laboratory and
Bacteriological Institute,

Bangalore, 24/3/190

24/3/10
I to Dr. Achyuta
Rao some days ago that the
weight of distilled water filling
a 'Ser' measure was 107.46
gms. The same amount of
distilled water measures 47
ounces. I have not been
able to find out the average
of 5 or 6 'Seris' as so many
could not be obtained by
Dr. Achyutarao.

Letter 16/07/07 Serial (5)

The typed paper presentation
by Mr. Balasubramanian
is also with D. A. Office
When everything from him
is received
I am writing...

To S. H. G. G. G. G. G.

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No. J 2888. Encl 1

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)
the 190

To

Dear sir

Date of issue 18th of April 1910

Signed by Mr G. Aiyappan

I herewith enclose a copy of the S.O. letter dated 24/3/10 addressed to me by Dr Srinivasa Rao from which it will be seen that Dr Srinivasa Rao has returned communicated to you the results of his experiments in connection with the seeds sent by you to him. I therefore request you to let me know when I might expect from you your final report in the matter, as this has been pending from a long time.

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

Asst Secy to Govt

SN
24/3/10

SUBJECT

20

P. S. Atchayuta Rao Esq. L.H. 88
Superintendent
Central Jail
Bangalore

4d
21/3/10
Sd/-

Sept 16 1889 sent

D. O. No.

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR SURGEON WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, 5th April 1900

Dear Mr. Sankararam

I send enclosed the
Seiminsu's D.O. to me
re the Weight in tolas of one
measure of distilled water & the
Capacity as measured in fluid
ounces

Yrs. Sincerely

C. V. Acharya

The Chemical Laboratory and
Bacteriological Institute,
Bangalore, 574/ 190

reads ~~dehydrated~~

With reference to the
personal enumeration we had
this morning, I am ~~sending~~
below the accurate figures
required

measures

weight in grams
of distilled water

1 Liter	---	107.48
1/2 "	- - -	53.74
1/4 "	- - -	26.87
1/8 "	- - -	13.435

the water filling the one liter

measures amount to $4\frac{5}{2}$
fluid ounces

Yours sincerely
M. M. M. M. M.

M. The two last measures
are returned M.

Sept 16/09
Serial 19
7839

Gen: and Rev: Secy
Dated 2nd May 1910

50/4/10

Dear Sir

With reference to the
correspondance ending with
your D.O. dated the 20th April
1910, I am desirous to request
you to be so good as to
~~reconduct the experimnt~~
test in respect to the ^{capacity of the} ~~seer~~ by
using standard grain (troy)
weights for weighing the
~~contents of the seers~~ and
then converting the weight
to tolas at the rate of
1 tola = 180 (one hundred
and eighty) grains troy for 1 lb
and to furnish me with
the result of the
fresh experimnt.

to report the result to
Govt after

The same seer that was
used before may be
used now

Yours sincerely

SN
29/4

SN

To

M. Srinivasa Rao M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
and B.S.C.

Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist
to the Govt of Mysore

Bangalore

Copied by
B. Krishnaiah
20/4/10

Legis 16 of 1909 Serial B

SA
4/5/10
Legis

The Chemical Lab
Bact. Institute

Bombay

4/5/10.

Dear Sir,

I have made the necessary tests & calculations as desired in your of 3309 with 2nd instant. The weights of distilled water filling the two "seers" tests comes to 107.17 Tolas in the case of the one and to 107.34 Tolas in the case of the other. The average is therefore 107.25 Tolas.

Yours truly,
J. Hiriyannaiya

W. J. Hiriyannaiya Esq.
Bact. Lab. W. P. S. B.

Serial 14

Revenue Commissioner's Office,

Dated Bangalore, 2nd August 10

Dear sir,

I am desired by the Revenue Commissioner to request you to be so good as to send for his information a copy of the D.O. reply to you from the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist regarding the tests of seers and measures conducted by him some time ago.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to the Revenue
Commissioner.

S.Hiriyannaiya Esq., M.A., B.L.,

Assistant Secretary to Government.

2 drafts

G.R.S. 29A]

190

Legs 20/5/10
Sandy

2/8/10

Secy. to the Govt. of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl. and Rev. Dent

To

The Superintendent
Govt. Press
Bangalore

Dated

Despatched 4-8-10

Received

General No.

No.

ENCLOSURE No. 1/4

Has the honor to
forward herewith a
copy of the ^{draft} ~~notification~~
~~under the Mysore~~ of the
Rules under the Mysore
Weights and Measures
Regulation III of 1902
for being set up in
type and a dozen clean
proofs ^{being} sent at an
early date

By order

SA

for Secretary to Govt.

2
3/8/10

SN
3/8/10

copied by
M. B. Krishna Murthy
3-8-10

End SN

At F. Carhan

Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation III of 1902

Preamble.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation, III of 1902, and ~~of all other powers enabling them in this behalf,~~ the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the use of weights and measures of capacity in all parts of the State from and after the 1st day of January 1909.

to be filed up
1st day of January
1911.

Nothing in these rules is intended to have application to, or to interfere with the use of some British or metric systems of weights and measures, or any other recognized system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer" or any subdivision or multiple thereof as a unit.

Rule 1. (1) The standard of weight shall be the "seer" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government equal to the weight of 24 rupees (of 180 grains Troy each) of the British Indian currency.

~~seer~~ (2) ~~The~~ The standard of measure of capacity shall be the "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just ~~1000 grains~~ weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under the normal atmospheric pressure.

107.25 lbs (of 180 grains Troy each)

Rule 2. (1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzuf Treasury in the personal custody of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

(2) A duplicate copy of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail; and the same shall be compared ^{not less} ~~not less~~ ^{five} often than once in ~~ten~~ ^{five} years with the standards preserved in the State Huzūr Treasury.

and, if necessary, corrected

The Superintendent shall keep registers in which the facts of such comparisons & corrections shall be entered & certified to by him or other in charge of the Jail.

Rule 3.—The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognized:—

(A) Weights:—

Tola (= 180 grains) ^{now}, equal to one twentieth part of a seer as defined in Rule 1 (1).

Half-tola; quarter-tola; and smaller subdivisions of a tola.

Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tolas.

Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 1 (1)

Half-seer (*Achcheru*), equal to 12 tolas.

Quarter-seer (*Pavu*), equal to 6 tolas.

One-eighth seer (*Arapavu*), equal to 3 tolas.

Maund (*Mānā*), equal to 40 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts); or as such fraction of a maund, e. g., 5 seers (*Pāncheru*); 10 seers (*Dhadiak*); $\frac{1}{2}$ maund; $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, etc.

Multiples of a maund, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts); e. g., 2 maund, 2½ maunds, etc.

Imperial seer ^{seer} (*Dodda seru*), equal to 80 tolas.

Imperial maund ^{maund} (*Dodda mānā*) equal to 40 imperial seers of 80 tolas each.

Bangal

Multiples of the ~~imperial~~ seer and ~~imperial~~ maund, to be described as so many ~~imperial~~ seers or ~~imperial~~ maunds.

(B) Measures

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 1 (2).

Sub-division of a seer. as follows:—

Half-seer (*Achcheru*) quarter-seer (*Pavu*); one-eighth seer (*Arapavu*); one-sixteenth-seer (*Chataku*).

Kolaga, equal to 8 seers.

Rule, equal to 8 seers
Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a kolaga.

Palla, equal to ~~121 kolagas~~ or 100 seers.

Khandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seer

Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a palla or khandi.

Rule 4.—The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall ~~cause to be~~ manufactured copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding the cost price ~~plus a reasonable percent~~ ^{plus 10% of the cost of manufacture} ~~age~~ for cost of establishment.

and above

Rule 5.—Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to the offices mentioned in Section 3 of the Regulation, as well as to every ^{sub-station} ~~Police~~ ^{Police} and Police Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and shall be replaced whenever necessary.

Rule 6.—In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it ~~is~~ ^{shall} be assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognized measures of capacity, the measure is not neaped, but either is stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end; or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

Rule 8.—Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

Rule 10.—The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders, with plane base, and internal diameter equal to half the depth.

Rule 9.—Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

(as nearly as possible as)

(equal to) between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$.
not less than two fifths, or more than three fifths of the depth

manufactured in the Bangalore
Central Jail presented for verification
thereat or at such other place as
the Govt may appoint for the
purpose

Rule ¹⁰ 10.—Every weight except where
the small size of the weight renders it im-
practicable, and every measure of capacity
shall be verified and stamped with a stamp
of verification in the form given below
and shall thereafter be produced for verifi-
cation not less often than once in every
five years.



Form of stamp.—The ^{form of the stamp} Royal Arms of Mysore, and, circumscribing the same, the
word "Mysore" and the figures denoting ^{as in the margin} the year of stamping, as in the accompany-
ing model.

Rule 11. Subject to any directions
that may be given by Government,
a Deputy Commissioner may empower
one or more officers in his district
to act as Inspectors of weights
and measures, whose duty will be

~~Rule 13.~~ (4) The inspection of weights
and measures and weighing instruments in
use shall also be part of his duties and
For this purpose and for the purpose of
Section 153 of the Code of Criminal
Procedure, they shall be deemed, in re-
gard to the whole of the local area
under ^{their} his jurisdiction, to have been
appointed an officer in charge of a Police
Station.

(1) Any officer in charge of a ^{Police station} ~~recording~~ may, ~~if~~ without
a warrant, enter any place within ~~his~~
jurisdiction for the purpose of inspecting
or searching for any weights or measures
or instruments for weighing, used or kept
therein, whenever he has reason to believe
that there are in such place any weights,
measures or instruments for weighing
which are false (2) If he finds in such place
any weights, measures or instruments
for weighing which are false, he may
seize the same, and shall forthwith give
information of such seizure to a Magistrate
having jurisdiction

70 f. 105 f. Section 153
Criminal Procedure
Code

the limits of
Such Station

611

Rule 12.

any person having in his possession any weights or measures not manufactured by him may apply to the Superintendent of the District Jail or to such other officer as may be appointed by him for this purpose.

any weight or measure once verified may be verified again on application.

(2) Every such application shall be stamped with a Court fee of the value of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

The officer receiving the application under the rule is to be guided by the rule.

~~Rule 14.~~ (1) Every application for the verification and stamping of weights and measures shall be addressed to the local Amildar or Deputy Amildar, and shall be accompanied by a fee of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

2) The fee shall be sent to the Treasury and credited towards the cost of the special establishment entertained for stamping under Rule 1st.

(3) The application shall be referred to the Inspector of Weights and Measures for disposal in accordance with the instructions given in the schedule appended to

~~Rule 15.~~ (1). In conducting the actual operation of testing, the Inspector of Weights and Measures will ~~cause to be carried out free of extra charge~~ ^{without any extra charge} any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) ~~The Inspector of Weights and Measures is empowered to deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction by reason of its not being in conformity with these rules.~~

Appendix
Hints for testing weights and measures

I. Testing of weights.

Sensibility of balance.—When weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40

seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale, the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. If a ^{balance} does not turn with $\frac{1}{500}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of weights.—The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus:—

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in ^{other} words, whether the scales ^{used for the test} are or are not correct.

*correctness
of said
material*

~~Equipoise~~ ^{Correct} of balance.—To ascertain if the balance is in ~~equipoise~~, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise, ~~this time in the right hand scale, not the left hand.~~ It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not, the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. ~~The same remark holds good with reference to all other balances, large or small.~~

This applies to all beams

II. Testing of grain and liquid measures.

Diameter of grain measures.—When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected.

(NOTE.—If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken.)

Method of test employed.—The only system of test to be employed in testing measures ~~brought to be stamped~~ is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the stamping officer is provided with either a specifically constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce. ~~This test is very trustworthy and easily applied.~~

4
Preliminaries to testing.—The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be ~~well~~ ^{or again} washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing-wax.

-Lindberg

but, long last
it is a bit out

20-11-12

45/157

Process of testing.—The test should then be applied in the following manner:—The rim of the measure should be moistened, as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1.39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large 20 oz. glass or the small 5 oz. one, or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. ~~From the number of times water was poured into the measure from the test glasses and from the quantity remaining in them, it can be ascertained~~ how many ounces of water have been used to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 44 ounces for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the primary test of capacity of such special measures.

By order.

I enclose for publication with translation of the report upon the above

Cs.

To The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore &
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
for information

Cyfr To The Superintendent Central Jail, Bangalore
for information & needed action, through
the Insp. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore

Cyfr To The State Treasury Officer, for information
through the Comptroller to Govt

Cyfr The Insp. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore.

B. V.
[Signature]
In W. S. S.

2 drafts

G.R.S. 29A]

190

Letter 16 of 17

31.10

Sand #16

From

Secy. to the Govt. of His Highness
The Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl. and Rev Dept

To

20

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

J 357 of 4/8/10.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Dear Sir

Yr

As desired by Mr K. Subba

Rao, I herewith forward
herewith for your information

a copy of the D.O. ~~replied~~
dated 5/4/10 from the Chemical
Examiner and Bacteriologist
regarding the tests of
seers and measures
conducted by him
some time back.

Plas U

I am,
yours

SN
3/8/10

R. Subba Rao
Rajakanya Pravin

A. Rangaswami Iyengar Esq. B.A., B.

Rev Commr. in Mysore

Bangalore

GPB-10,000-9-4-06.

copy sent by
Mr. Subba
Rao
3-8-10
G.R.S.

See 11/11/18 Sent 1/11/18
[G.R.S. 29A]
190

No 9386 of 6-8-10

From

Secy. to the Govt. of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Genl. and Rev. Dept.

To

D.O

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.
No.

7386 dated
6-8-10

Enclosure No.

(Copy sent)

Dear sir

I am desired to invite
your attention to para 2 of
Rule 8 of the Draft rules
under the Mysore Weights and
Measures Regulation ^{requiring} ~~stating~~
that the internal diameter
of the measure should be
equal to half the depth
and to request that you
will be so good as to examine
half a dozen ~~measures~~ measures
manufactured in the jail
and report whether the
proportion referred to in the
rule ^{applies in the case of the} ~~is correct or if~~
~~there is a variation~~ what
the margin of variation that
can be allowed is. ~~If the~~
~~proportion referred to is correct~~

measures tested and if
it If it does not I am
to request you to let me know
our opinion as to what margin
of difference may be allowed

~~sub-proachers~~
If the result of the examination
gives a different proportion
between the inner diameter
and the depth, then the
actual proportion so found
may be reported.

Yours sincerely

If that of you
will may not
be handy

I am also to request
that the best of
result of your examination
may be communicated

To
J. Aravamudan 1941 B.A., B.L. The matter may
Superintendent, Central Jail kindly be treated
Bangalore as unfair
Sd/-

Office of the Superintendent,
Central Jail, Bangalore.

10th August 1910

Legs 16 of 17

Dear Sir,

Sene 18

With reference to your
Sene - official letter No. J. 386 dated
6th August 1910, calling attention
to Rule 8 of the Draft Rules
under Mysore Weights and
Measures Regulation III of
1902 and desiring me to examine
half a dozen measures in the
Jail and submit a report on
the proportions between the
depth and the diameter of the
measures, I beg to state as follows

The rule contemplates

a plane base while the
base of the measures at present
manufactured is slightly
~~concave~~ and therefore for the
purpose of this testing, I have
taken the mean depth. On
testing half a dozen such
measures taken at random
I find that the depth is $6\frac{25}{32}$ "
while the diameter is $3\frac{3}{4}$ " the
capacity of the measure working
out at 74.927 cubic inches

If Rule 8 fixing the pro-
portion between the diameter
and depth is to be adopted,
a measure with $3\frac{10}{16}$ " as diameter
and $7\frac{1}{4}$ " as depth will give a

a Capacity of 76.869 Cubic
inches which will be approx-
-imately the same as the
present measure

The measures now used
with the rough appliances
available at the Jail, show
the same dimensions but
a margin of 2 per cent for
differences in the make may
be allowed

Yours Sincerely

Belur Sundar

To. Superintendent
Central Jail
Asst Secretary, Bangalore
General and Rev. Deptt
Bangalore

~~Legs~~

Letter No. 1651 dated 2nd July, from
the President, Municipal Committee
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore
to the Revenue Comm^r in Mysore

ooooo

I have the honor to enquire what
is the capacity in fluid ounces
of the seer measure sanctioned
for the Bangalore City.

I was informed that the capacity
was 40 1/2 fluid ounces, but Mr.
Travers on testing the seer, 1/2 seer
and 1/4 seer measures kept in the
Second Magistrate's Court (Supplied
to the late Sir Amin's Chamber) 18
informs me that the standard seer
works out at 43.3 fluid ounces
or 75.05 cubic inches and that the
mean result of the measurements
of all these measures is a seer of
43.3 fluid ounces or 75.05 cubic inches.

The

The following are the actual results of S. Travers experiment which are accurate to 2%

Capacity in grams water.	Capacity of one deer		200 grams
1 deer	1230	1230	155.452
$\frac{1}{2}$ deer	604	1208	107.175
$\frac{1}{4}$ deer	304	1216	107.34
			<u>157.25</u>

I request I may be favoured with an early reply

66 - 77
Copy

(Signed) P. J. Kumaraswami
Deputy Commissioner.

6 - 77
Copy

~~Legs 16/10/10~~
G. M. S.

Deputy Commissioner

Superintendent
Central Jail
Dzangulone

15-8-1910

Legs 16-08-17
File No.

Serial No. 19

17-9-10

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No 9843

Legs 16-08-

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Leges)

, the

190

To

Grandin

Date of issue 17-9-10

Signed by Mr St. Vrainding

[Signature]

about

Having learnt
that the C. M. Stⁿ authorities
have adopted a definite set of
rules to regulate weights and
measures in the station, I
am desirous of having an
idea of them at first hand
I shall therefore feel highly
obliged if you can ^{for an} ~~confer~~ ^{interview}
half an hour ^{for an} ~~interview~~ ^{interview} some
day next week. Our Govt have
passed some a set of rules
but their publication is delayed
on account of some necessa-
rifications regarding the
capacity of standard measures
I shall bring our rules with me
over.

SUBJECT

If it is not inconvenient to you
some day after the 20th inst may
be fixed as I have got to be
present at some meetings here
on the 19th & 20th inst - Hoping to be caused for the trouble

I am

Yrs. truly

Yours sincerely
S.D.

Asst Secretary

J. F. Richards (with the exhibits)

Collector of the St²

List of enclosures

Copied by Kts
Examined by SN 12/9

Dated 14.9.10

Dear Sir

Your J 873 Leg 1609
is hand. I shall be
happy to meet
you. Ed you for in
some time between

104 PM on Thursday
next 22nd Shall I
come on to your

Office?

Your information

is not quite accurate. The Govt of India
has empowered the
Municipal Council
to frame bye laws
to regulate weights
& measures. A draft
bye law is under
the consideration of
the Standing Com-
mittee & will probably
be laid before the
next Commission meeting.

which came in
the 29th.

Of course the regul-
ation of Weights &
measures in a little
place like the Station
is a fairly different
matter to prescribing
rules for a State
like Mysore

Yrs sincerely
J. P. Richards

Legis 16 of 07
Serial 20

~~Serial 27~~ A reply was sent - finally,
Thursday for the meeting.
(copy not kept)

Letter 16 of 1910
Serial 21

No. 4439

Office of the Collector and District Magistrate
C & M Station Bangalore

Dated 19th September 1910

Dear Sir,

As I do not intend going to office on the afternoon of Thursday next it will be more convenient either for me to come to the Mysore offices or to interview you in my bungalow. Perhaps the former will be more convenient. 3 P.M., -- Thursday, will suit me of course.

Yrs sincerely
S. Hiriyannayya

S. Hiriyannayya Esq., M.A.B.L.,
Asst. Secretary to Govt.,
Legislative Department.

19/9/10

A Reply was sent accepting
the arrangement

(copy not kept in file)

G.R.S. 26]

8 copies
urgent

Depts File No. 16-09
Serial No. 22

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. J 2454-61.

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Lys)
the 19 . }

To

The Deputy Commissioner
of District

Date of issue 1-4-11.

Signed by Mr. S. A. Srinivasulu

Has the honor to request
him to be so good as to
forward at a very early date
the standard silver
measure kept in your the
District Treasury of your
district for being
tested here.

By order

SA
for Secretary to Gov.

SN (111)
30/3/11

over.

SUBJECT.

SN

24/3/11

Legs 16 of 1709-10
Serial 23

190

No.

J 2439

Name of Petitioner

Krishnaappa

Village

Mundige

Taluk

Sagar

District

Shimoga

Date of Arzi

Date of Receipt

28/3/11

Date of Disposal

No. of Enclosure

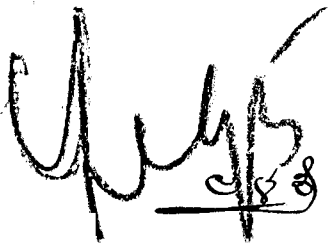
ABSTRACT

The petitioner prays that the following standards of weights and measures may be adopted and those that use false weights may be punished with fine and requests that the rules under the Weights and Measures Regn. (III of 1902) may be issued early.

Begin 16 of 1904-10

82439

Serial



ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ - ಕೂಕದಾನಂಧನ ಭೂ

ಯಾಕೆ ಛ ನೆ ನಮಾಸ್ತು ಕಾರಣ ಛಂದಾ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಸುಖದಂ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ರೀತಿ
ಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯು ಕಣೆನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಲೂ ಕಣ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಣ
ಯು ಕೆಣೆನು ವಂದೆವಿಧಾನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರನೆ ಛಯವಂತ್ರಿಯು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವೆ
ದಂವಾವು ಬೇಕು ಛೇಕೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುಕೆ ಕೆ

ನಂತ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಲೂ ಕಣ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಡು-ದಾಳಿಸೆರು
ಗಣ್ ಮಂತ್ರಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಲೂ ಕಣ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಡು-ದಾಳಿಸೆರು
ವದಂತಿ-ಯಾಕು ಕಲೆ ನೆನಾ ವಿಧಾನವದಂತಿ-ನಾಳ
ಯಾಕು ಕಡು ದೆನಾ ನೆನಾ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಡು-ದಾಳಿಸೆರು
ಬಂಧಾ ಕಡು ನಮಾ ವದಾ ಕಣ್-ಯವು ಕಡು-ದಾಳಿಸೆರು
ನೆ-ಯವು ಕಡು-

ಕಡು
ಕೂಕದಾನಂಧ-೨೪ ರುಪ್ಯಕೂಕ ಕಣ್ ಗಣ್ ನಂತ್ರಿಯು-
ಯಂತ್ರ-ನೆನಾ ಕಡು ಗಣ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯು
ಅತಿ ಕಡು ವದಾ ಕಣ್ ಬಂಧಿಯಂತ್ರಿಯು
ಯಂತ್ರ ಕಡು ಗಣ್ ಗಣ್ ನಂತ್ರಿಯು-

ಮುಖ್ಯಭಕ್ತ ರಾಣಿ-ಯವು-ಮಂತ್ರಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ

೨೪ ರುಪ್ಯಕೂಕ ಕಣ್ ಗಣ್ ನಂತ್ರಿಯು-
ಯಂತ್ರ ಕಡು ನೆನಾ ಕಡು ನೆನಾ ನಂತ್ರಿಯು
ಯಂತ್ರ ನೆನಾ ಕಡು ಗಣ್ ಗಣ್ ನಂತ್ರಿಯು
ಯಂತ್ರ ಗಣ್ ಗಣ್ ಗಣ್ ಬಂಧಿಯು
ಯಂತ್ರ ಗಣ್ ಬಂಧಿಯು ಗಣ್ ಬಂಧಿಯು-

ಯಂತ್ರ ಕೂಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಯಂತ್ರ ಕಡು-ದಾಳಿಸೆರು-

ತು ಕರ-ಕಲ್ಲ-ಅಭುತ-ನೀರು-ಕೊಳಸ-ಯಲನ ಭೂ
 ಈ ರಕ್ತಾಧಿಪತಿಯು ರಕ್ತಾಧಿಪತಿಯು-ಯಾಕೂಕಾ ಅಭುತಪ್ರಕಾಶ
 ಕೊಡದವರನ್ನೇ-ಯಲಲನ ನೀಮಾನಬಂದು ಬಹು ವಾತ್ಸರ್ಯಂ
 ಯು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯು ನ ಭೇಷ್ಯು

ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರುಂ ಮಾರ್ತ್ಯಾ ಶಕ್ತಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿತೆ ಭೂತ ಭಕ್ತಿ-ಯ ಭವ
 ರಹ-ಯಲ ದಶರಥ-ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ-ಜಿಂಧರ-ಪ್ರಭು
ಕಾಲಂಕಾ ದಲಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಕಾಕಲಭ್ಯತೆ
 ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ-ನರಣಿ ರನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯದೊರಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ದೇವತಾಧರಂ
 ಜಂಜಿರ ನದರ-ನಂಪುಣ್ಣ ಪರಾಂಬರಿ ಕೇಳುಂ
 ಕಾಲರಿ ಕೊಯಂ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆಯೂ ವಾತ್ಸರ್ಯಂ ನ
 || ಶಿ ಕೊ ಭುತೆ ನಿ

|| ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕ ಅನಂತ ಪಂಕ್ತಿ ದೊಂಬರ ವಯಂ ಕೆನೆ ಸಂಕೇತಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆ
 Kusumakar
 Sathu

10 of 1909-10
2nd 91

22829

190

From:

The Deputy Commissioner
Treasury Dept.
Molar District.

To

The Secretary to the Govt.
of H. H. the Maharaja
of Mysore, Bangalore

Dated 5th Dec 1909

Despatched Do

Received

General No. 6231
No.

Enclosure No. sent & parcel

Forwarding
Standard Mail
See enclosure

623

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Treasury Department
Dolan District
Dated 5th April 1911.

From

C. Sankantovara Ayar Esq
B.A.B.L.

Deputy Commissioner,
Treasury Department
Dolan District

To

C. S. Balasundaram Esq B.A.
Offg Secretary to the Govt
of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Dept

Sir,

Adverting to your docket

no 22754-61. Legis 16-01 dated

1st April 1911 re the forwarding

of the Standard Jail Seed

Measure, I have the honor

to state that the marginally noted

Standard measures have

been forwarded today in a

registered postal parcel, and

to request an acknowledgment

for the receipt of the same.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant

Acknowledged

Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Dept

1 Jail Seed
1 one fourth seed
1 one eighth seed
1 one sixteenth seed
5 seeds

Legis 16 of 1909-10.

Serial 257

814 PM

VGP

92843

190

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldroog M

To

The Secretary to Govt
Genl & Rev Dnt
Bombay

Dated

4

Despatched

5 April 1911

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

But to be made

Inwarding 3 Standard
measures of one liter
half liter & quarter liter
as desired.

No 413
23 (Sent Separately)

Deputy Commissioner's Office

Chitaldrug district

Dated 4th April 1944

From K. Chaudy Esq. B.A.

Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug district

To C. S. Balasubramanyam Esq. B.A.

Officiating Secretary to the Government
General and Revenue Department
in Mysore, Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to your docket.

No 2754-611- Legis 16-099 dated 1.4.11, ~
requesting to forward the Standard 'gail' seei
measure kept in the district Treasury of this
district, I have the honor to state that no
such measure is stated to be kept in the
district Treasury here, but a set of three ~
Standard measures labelled 'Mysore Government
Seei 1893' and kept in the District Magistrate's
Court, has this day been separately sent
to you under a registered parcel.

one seei
half seei
Quarter seei

I have the honor to be
Sir

your most obedient serva

K. Chaudy

Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug district

Legis 16 of 1909-10
Said 26
190
82614

From
The Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District.

To

The Secretary to the Govt.
of Mysore, Gen. and Rev.
Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 13th April 1911.

Despatched - d

Received

General No. 398
No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that no standard
"Jail Seer" measure is kept in the
District Treasury.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District,
Dated Tumkur, 13th April 1911.

From

K. Doraswami Iyer Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Referring to your docket No J 2754 -61 Legis
16-09 dated 1st April 1911 requesting that the standard
"Jail Seer" measure kept in the District Treasury may be
forwarded, I have the honour to state that no standard
"Jail Seer" measure is kept in the District Treasury

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant



For Deputy Commissioner.

2nd

Legis 16 of 1907-68 2631.
1911 series 287
1907
From
M. Hanbury Esq., B.A.
Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

To
C. S. Balakrishna Esq., B.A.
Secy. to Govt. of Mysore;
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Dated 15.

Despatched 17th April 1911

Received

General No. 590
No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that no standard
Jail Seer measure is
Kept in the District Treasury.

No. 590
Enc. No.

OFFICE OF THE *District Magistrate*
MYSORE DISTRICT,

Dated ^{Mysore}_{Camp} 15/4/1911.

FROM

M. Rautia Raja W. Esq., B.A.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT.

TO

C. S. Balasundaram Esq., B.A.

^{Super}
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

SIR,

Adverting to your docket no

of 2754-61 dated 1st instant, I have

Legis 16-01

the honour to state that the District

Treasury Officer in his memo no

1111 dated 6/4 reports that there

4640

is no standard gail. See "Measure"

Rept in the District Treasury

I have the honour to be

Sir

Yours most Obedient Servant

Pranabha Chandra

Assistant Commissioner

In District Magistrate

M

Mysore

Legis 16 of 1904-16
18/4/11
Serial 27A J 2838
1906
From the Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District -

To The Secretary to the
Government of Mys
Genl Res Deptt
Bangalore

Dated 17 }
Despatched } Apr 20 1911
Received }

General No.

S. No. 451

Enclosure No. both Genl Sec

His docket No J. 27 54-61
9. 24 April 1911

Forward The Standard
Jail Seer kept in the
District Treasury

S. No 451
File one seen

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE DISTRICT,
DATED, BANGALORE, 17th April 1911

From.

B. J. Kummaswami Nair Esquire B.A.

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District
Bangalore.

S. Balasundar Esquire B.A.B.L.

Officiating Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
General and Revenue Department.
Bangalore.

reference to your docket No. J. 2754-61
dated 1st April 1911, I have the honour to
forward herewith the standard J. See
Kept in this District Treasury

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. Nair Esq

Asst Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District
WJN

III
 2094
 Legis 16 of 1909-1
 Serial 28
 1900-11
 From P. R. W. Wetherall Esq.
 Deputy Commissioner
 Treasury Department
 Hassan District
 To The Secretary to the
 Government of His Highness
 The Maharaja of Mysore
 Dated 18/11 General & Revenue
 Department
 Despatched 7
 Recd 1911
 Received
 General No. 226
 No.
 Enclosure No. nil

Sir

With reference to
 Your No. of 2754-61 / Legis 16-09
 and the subsequent Remind
 No. of 2893-98 dated 12th April 1911
 I have the honor to state
 that the "Jail Sec" that was
 in Hassan Taluk Treasury
 has this day been sent -
 Separately by a registered
 parcel.

I have the honor to be
 Sir

GPB-75 reams-25-5-10
 Your most obedient servant,
 Narasimha Murthy
 for Dy Commissioner
 Treasury Department

Recd

Legis 16 of 1909-10
Serial 29
1900-11

1900-11

From The Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

To The Secy. to Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts. Bangalore.

Dated 19th

Despatched 20th April, 1911.

Received

General No. 409
No.

Enclosure No. 3 as per separate
packet.

Forwards for examination and
return the standard Jail seer &c, kept
in the Chikmagalur Town Police Station

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District. Dated, 19th April, 1911:

From

K.R.Srinivasa Iyengar, Esquire, M.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your docket No.J.2754~~6~~61/Legis.16-01
and subsequent reminder No.J.2893-98 dated the 1st and the 12th
instant respectively requesting to forward for purposes of
testing the standard Jail seer kept in the District Treasury,
I have the honor to state that no standard Jail seer is kept in
the District Treasury. But a Jail seer, Pavu (1/~~4~~⁵th of a measure)
and half pavu (1/8th of a measure)
have been kept in the Police Station of Chikmagalur Town and these
are herewith sent for examination and kind return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.

III
2/5
Legis 16 of 1911 Serial 30
J. 2787
190

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

To

The Secretary to the Govt.
of Mysore
General and Revenue Depart-
ments.

Dated

Bangalore

Despatched

29 April 1911.

Received

General No.

335-

No.

186

Enclosure No.

Referring to No. J 2754-6
Legis 16-09 dated 1st April
1911, forwards a set of
measures kept in the record
room of the District Office.

20.53
186
An. Dist. separated. Legis 161 of 1909-10

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

Dated 29 April 1911.

228

From

H. Srinwasa Rao Esquire

Deputy Commissioner

Shimoga District.

To

C. J. Balimundaram Iyer Esquire B.A.

Secretary to the Government of
Mysore

General & Revenue Departments

Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to your No

J. 2754-61 Legis 16-07 dated 1st April 1911,

I have the honor to state that no standard
Jarl seer is deposited in the District Treasury

but samples of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, $\frac{1}{8}$ seer and $\frac{1}{16}$ seer
are kept in the Record Room of the District

Office. A set of these measures are
sent separately by postal parcel.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

H. Srinwasa Rao

For Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District.

2 drafts

51

G.R.S. 26]

Legis File No. 1609

Serial No. 3

31

30/5

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. J. 3324
2224 S

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)

, the

19

To

Dear sir

Date of issue 31-5-11

Signed by Mr C. B. Balasubramanian
C.B.

The Govt contemplate
appointing a committee
consisting of Mr. M. Srinivas
Rao, Mr. F. L. Fisher,
Mr. D. Chokkanna and
yourself to test the
capacity of the various
measures (seers) kept
in the several St. Measures
as standards with a
view to define the
"standard seer" to be

over.

SUBJECT.

fixed under the Mysore
Weights and Measures
Regn. I am desirous
to request you to inform
me if you can kindly
serve on the committee.
~~a set~~ copy of the
draft rules is herewith
sent for your information.

I am
Yours sincere

Yrs

Offs Secretary
SN(11) 

To E. P. Metcalfe Esq. B.Sc.
Professor of Physics,
Central college, Bangalore

List of enclosures,
one

Copied by

Examined by



2 drafts

50

G.R.S. 26]

Lejis

File No 16-09

Serial No.

32

30/5

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. 332
11/3/24

General and Revenue Secretariat,

(*Lejis*)

, the

19

~~TO~~

Dear Sir

Date of issue *21-5-24*

Signed by *Mr C.B. Balasubramanian*
9258

The Govt contemplated
appointing a committee
consisting of *S. M. Srinivasan*
Rao, *Mr E. P. Metcalfe*,
~~*Mr F. L. S.*~~ *Mr T. Chokkanna*
and yourself to test
the capacity of the
various measures (seers)
kept in the several
Gt Treasuries as
standards with a view
to define the "standard

over.

SUBJECT.

seen" to be fixed under
the Mysore Weights and
Measures Regn. I am
desired to request
you to inform me
if you can kindly
serve on the committee

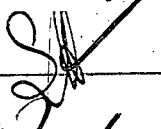
A copy of the draft rules
is herewith sent for
your information

I am

yours sincerely

— CMY —

Offs. Secretary

Dr.  F. L. Usher Esq. B.Sc.

Professor of Chemistry,
Central College, Bangalore

List of enclosures,
one



Copied by

Examined by



Legis 1-1-11
Since 29/5/11
33
J 30587

Central College.

Bangalore.

6th. June. 1911.

Dear Sir.

In reply to your D. O. of 30th. May. I beg to say that I shall be happy to serve on the proposed Committee for the verification of the Standard Measures.

I am,

Yours very truly,

E. P. Metcalfe

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq.

Secretary to Government.

General & Revenue Department.

Legis 16 of series 347
CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE
4th June 1911
Put up draft
for consideration
of the committee

Dear Sir,

In reply to your D.O. of
30th May (J 3324-5/Legis 16-10)
enclosing a draft of the rules under
the Mysore Weights & Measures Regulation,
I shall be pleased to serve on the
committee which it is proposed to
appoint

I am

Yours sincerely
F. L. Usher

To C. S. Balasundaramyer Esq
Off. Secretary to Government

G.R.S. 28.]

fair draft
Secretary's orders.

File No. 16 of 10-4
Serial No. 35-

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT
(L.S.)

READ

19

Date of issue 10-6-4

Signed by *M. Srinivasa Rao*

ORDER THEREON. NO. 3458-6

- Mr* 1. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.,
H.D., B.Sc.
Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government.
- Mr* 2. E.P. Metcalfe Esq. B.Sc.
Professor of Physics, Central College, Bangalore
- Mr* 3. F.L. Usher Esq. B.Sc.
Professor of Chemistry, Central College, Bangalore
- Mr* 4. D. Chokkanna Esq. B.A.
Assistant Central Jail, Bangalore

The Government are
pleased to appoint a
committee consisting of the
marginally noted gentlemen
with Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao as

over

SUBJECT.

President with a view to determine

with accuracy the capacity of
the "seers" ^{hitherto manufactured at the Bangalore Central Jail} and supplied to

Districts and thereupon to
define the standard seer
to be fixed under the weights

and measures Regn III of 1902
and sub-divisions thereof
The seers that are now

kept in the several District
measures as standards as

shown in the margin # and

the original standard seer sent

to the Chief Commissioner

for safe custody in
the ^{Secy} ~~Sudder~~ Amirs catcherry

are forwarded herewith and

the committee is requested to

measure accurately the capacity

of all the ^{seers} ~~seers~~ and of a few

of those that are now

manufactured in the Central

Jail and ascertain the exact

average of these measurements

in terms of the quantity in fluid

ounces and the weight in tolas

From the Kolar Jt.

One seer, half a seer,
one-quarter seer, one-eighth
seer, one-sixteenth seer

(Brass - manufactured in 1872)

From the Bangalore Jt.

One seer (Brass - 1838)

From the Chitaldrug Jt.

One seer, half-seer, one-fourth
seer (Iron - 1873)

From the Kadur Jt.

One seer, one-quarter
one-eighth seer (Brass - 1872)

From the Hassan Jt.

One seer and one-quarter
(Iron - 1873)

From the Shimoga Jt.

Half seer, one-eighth seer,
sixteenth seer (Iron - 1873)

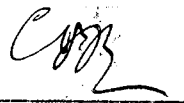
G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE
SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

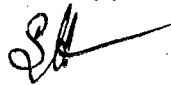
(180 grams to a tole) of
distilled water at maximum
density and under normal
atmosphere pressure. The
exact capacity of the original
standard beer sacc by the
Chief Commissioner may also
be separately determined and
communicated. It is requested
that a full report may be
submitted to Government
at an early date. A copy
of the draft rules proposed
to be issued under the
Weights and Measures Regn
is herewith forwarded for
reference





Offg. Secretary to Govt

20



Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao M.A., H.S.,
B.Sc.,

Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist

to the Government, Bangalore

with the 18 measures, duly

marked, to be kindly returned
when done with.

E. P. McEalfe Esq. B. Sc.

Professor of Physics, Central
College, Bangalore

J. L. Usher Esq. B. Sc.

Professor of Chemistry, Central
College, Bangalore

D. Chokkanna Esq. B. A.

Off. Superintendent, Central
Jail, Bangalore

26
12/6/11

proceedings of the Government
of Mysore.

ORDER No. *f 3453-6 / Lys 16-09* ³⁵ *Dated. 16th June 1911.*

The Government are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the marginally noted gentlemen with Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao as President with a view to determine with accuracy the

1. Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., M.D., B.Sc.,
Chemical Examiner & Bacteriologist to
the Government.
2. Mr. F. P. Metcalfe, B.Sc., Professor of
Physics, Central College, Bangalore.
3. Mr. F. L. Usher, ~~xxxx~~ B.Sc., Pro-
fessor of Chemistry, Central College,
Bangalore.
4. Mr. T. Chokanna, B.A., Superintendent,
Central Jail, Bangalore.

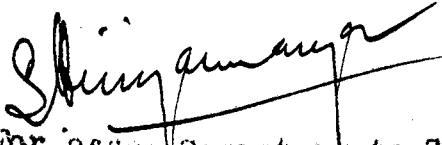
capacity of the
"seers" hitherto
manufactured at
the Bangalore Cen-
tral Jail and sup-
plied to Districts

and thereupon to define the standard seer to be fixed under the weights and measures Legislation III of 1902. The seers and sub-divisions thereof that are now kept in the several District Treasuries as standards as shown in the margin and the original standard seer sent in 1876 by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for safe custody in the Muzammin's Datcherry are forwarded herewith and the Committee is requested to

- | | |
|--|--|
| From the Kolar District.- One seer, half -
seer, one-quarter seer, one-eighth seer, one-sixteenth
seer (Brass manufactured in 1892). | measure
accurately
the capacity
of these
seers |
| From the Bangalore District.- One seer
(Brass-1898) | |
| From the Chitaldrug District.- One seer,
half seer, one fourth seer (Iron - 1892) | |
| From the Kadur District.- One seer, one quarter
seer, one eighth seer (Brass - 1892) | |
| From the Hassan District.- One seer,
(Iron- 1893) | |
| From the Shimoga District.- Half seer, one eighth
seer, one sixteenth seer (Iron - 1893). | |

and of a few of those that are now manufactured in the Central Jail and ascertain the exact average of these measurements in terms of the quantity in fluid ounces and the weight in tolas (180 grains to a tola) of distilled water at maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure. The exact capacity

capacity of the original standard seer sent by the Chief Commissioner may also be separately determined and communicated. It is requested that a full report may be submitted to Government at an early date. A ~~draft~~ copy of the draft rules proposed to be issued under the weights and measures Regulation is herewith forwarded for reference.


 For Offg: Secretary to Government.
 SN

To

Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., M.D., B.Sc.,

Chemical Examiner & Bacteriologist to the Govt
 Bangalore, with the 13 measures duly marked, to
 be kindly returned when done with.

H. F. Metcalfe, Esq., B.Sc., Professor of Physics, and
 Central College, Bangalore.

F. L. Usher, Esq., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry,
 Central College, Bangalore.

T. Shikana, Esq., B.A., Superintendent, Central Jail,
 Bangalore.

A.V.

Legis 16 of 1909-10
Serial. 36
Bangalore, 4th July 1911.

gm,

No. 470

Encl
with 18 Seer-measures

From

Dr. M. Sreenivasulu

President of the Committee

appointed in Govt. Pro. No. J 3453-6 of 16.6.11.
Legis 16-09

To

The Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department,
Bangalore.

cc,

With reference to Govt. Proceedings

No. J 3453-6 dated 16th June 1911, I have the
honour to state that the Committee ap-
pointed thereon to determine the Capacity
of the "Seers" held four meetings. The "Seers"
are duly tested and the results are shown
in the accompanying note. Only one Seer kept in
the Central Jail, Bangalore, as a standard on
which pattern others are prepared was
examined. The figures shown against No. 1 relate
to the original standard Seer sent in 1876 by the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore for safe custody in the
Sur Amma Cutcherry

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
Srinivasulu
President

Note

The following are the results obtained by the Committee appointed to determine the exact capacity of the various "Seers" kept as standards in the District Treasuries in Mysore. Of the measures provided for examination, the Seer from Kadur District leaked too badly to be tested, and that from Hassan District leaked so badly that only an approximate determination could be made with it. The figures given for the remaining Seers are in each case the mean of two measurements, and may be regarded as correct to one part in a thousand. The first column gives the weight of water in grains required to fill the measures at 4 degrees Centigrade and at normal atmospheric pressure; the second column gives this weight in Tolas; and the third column gives the capacity of the measures in fluid ounces.

	grains.	tolas.	fl. ozs.
1. Original Standard Seer	17445	96.91	39.995
2. Bangalore District	20048	111.38	45.918
3. Central Jail	19568	108.71	44.819
4. Kolar District	19350	107.50	44.320
5. Chitaldrug District	19136	106.31	43.829
6. Hassan District	19075	105.98	43.690
Mean\$ of 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, $\frac{5}{7}$	19435.4	107.98	44.515

h. S. M. S.
E. P. Metcalfe.
F. L. Usher.
W. H. Hume.

New sei

Draf

in 4866

NOTIFICATION

168/57-37 dated 11th Sep. 1911

**Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation,
II of 1902.**

Preamble.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation III of 1902, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the use of weights and measures of capacity in all parts of the State from and after the 1st day of ~~January 1911~~ *July 1912*

Nothing in these rules is intended to have application to, or to interfere with, the use of, the British or metric systems of weights and measures, or any other recognized system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer" or any sub-division or multiple thereof, as a unit.

Rule 1.—(1) The standard of weight shall be the "seer" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government equal to the weight of 24 rupees (of 180 grains Troy each) of the British Indian currency.

(2) The standard of measure of capacity shall be the "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just ~~407.25~~ *107.78* tolas (of 180 grains Troy each) weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under the normal atmospheric pressure.

Rule 2.—(1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzur Treasury in the personal custody of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

(2) A duplicate copy of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail; and the same shall be compared and, if necessary, corrected not less often than once in five years with the standards preserved in the State Huzur Treasury.

The Superintendent shall keep a register in which the fact of such comparison and correction shall be entered and certified to by him and the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury.

Rule 3.—The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognized:—

(A) Weights—

Tola (=180 grains, Troy), equal to one twenty-fourth of a seer as defined in Rule 1 (1).

Half-tola; quarter-tola; and smaller sub-divisions of a tola.

Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tolas.

Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 1 (1).

Half-seer (*Achcheru*), equal to 12 tolas.

Quarter-seer (*Pavu*), equal to 6 tolas.

One-eighth seer (*Arapavu*), equal to 3 tolas.

Maund (*Manu*), equal to 40 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts); or as such fraction of a maund; e.g., 5 seers (*Pancheru*); 10 seers (*Dhadiak*); $\frac{1}{2}$ maund; $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, etc.

Multiples of a maund, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts; e.g., 2 maunds; $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, etc.

Bengal seer (*Bengal seru*), equal to 80 tolas.

Bengal maund (*Bengal mana*), equal to 40 Bengal seers of 80 tolas each.

Multiples of the Bengal seer and Bengal maund, to be described as so many Bengal seers or Bengal maunds.

Pound (*Avoirdupois*) equal to 7000 grains Troy [108 grains as defined in Rule (1)]
Half-pound; Quarter pound; and smaller subdivisions of a pound.
Multiples of a pound to be described as so many pounds with or without fractional parts. A Stone equal to 14 lbs; A Quarter equal to 28 lbs; A Cwt equal to 112 lbs & a Ton equal to 2240 lbs or 20 cwt.

B) Measures—

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 1 (2).

Sub-division of a seer, as follows:—

Half-seer (*Achcheru*) ; quarter-seer (*Pavu*) ; one-eighth seer (*Arapavu*)
one-sixteenth seer (*Chataku*).

Balla, equal to 4 seers ; Kolaga equal to 8 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a kolaga.

Palla, equal to 100 seers.

Khandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seers.

Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a palla or khandi.

Rule 4.—The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall manufacture copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding 10 per cent over and above the cost of manufacture.

Rule 5.—Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to the offices mentioned in Section 3 of the Regulation, as well as to every Amildar's Office and Police Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and shall be replaced whenever necessary.

Rule 6.—In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it will be assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognized measures of capacity, the measure is not heaped, but either is stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

Rule 7.—Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

Rule 8.—The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders, ^{as near as possible a} with plane base, and internal diameter equal to ~~half the depth~~. *Not less than two fifths and not more than three fifths of the depth*

Rule 9.—Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

Rule 10.—Every weight except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, and every measure of capacity, manufactured in the Bangalore Central Jail or presented for verification thereat or at such other place as the Government may appoint for this purpose, shall be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification in the form given below.



Form of stamp.—The form of the stamp shall be as in the margin, the figures denoting the year of stamping.

Rule 11.—Subject to any directions that may be given by Government, a Deputy Commissioner may empower one or more officers in his district to act as Inspectors of weights and measures, whose duty will be to inspect weights and measures and

weighing instruments in use. For this purpose and for the purpose of Section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they shall be deemed, in regard to the whole of the local area under their jurisdiction, to have been appointed officers in charge of a Police Station.

Rule 12.—Any person having in his possession any weights and measures not manufactured by Government, may apply to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail or to such other officer as may be appointed by Government for this purpose for the verification and stamping of such weights and measures. Any weight or measure once verified may be verified again on application.

(2) Every such application shall be stamped with a Court fee of the value of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

Rule 13.—The officer making the verification under the previous rule will, without any extra charge, make any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) He is also empowered to deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

APPENDIX.

HINTS FOR TESTING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I. Testing of weights.

Sensibility of balance.—When weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40 seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale, the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. If a balance does not turn with $\frac{1}{500}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of weights.—The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus:—

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in other words, whether the scales used for this test are or are not correct.

Correctness of balance.—To ascertain if the balance is correct, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it with stones, sand or any other material in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise. It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not, the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. This applies to all beam balances.

* (1) Any officer in charge of a Police Station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

II. Testing of grain and liquid measures.-

Diameter of grain measures.—When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected.

NOTE.—If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken.

Method of test employed.—The only system of test to be employed in testing measures is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the officer is provided with either a specifically constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce.

Preliminaries to testing.—The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and if it is of wood or bamboo, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing wax.

Process of testing.—The test should then be applied in the following manner:—The rim of the measure should be moistened, as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1.39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large twenty-ounce glass or the small five-ounce one, or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. It can be easily ascertained how many ounces of water have been used to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 45.1 fluid ounces for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the determination of the capacity of such special measures.

By Order
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Officiating Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Department.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Fair draft

*The General and Revenue Secy
Bangalore dated 11-8-11*

No 1864/Gen. 16-09-37

NOTIFICATION.

Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation III of 1902, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the use of weights and measures of capacity in all parts of the State from and after the 1st day of ~~January 1911~~ *July 1912*.

Nothing in these rules is intended to have application to, or to interfere with the use of, the British or metric systems of weights and measures, or any other recognized system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer" or any sub-division or multiple thereof, as a unit.

Rule 1.—(1) The standard of weight shall be the "seer" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government equal to the weight of 24 rupees (of 180 grains Troy each) of the British Indian currency.

(2) The standard of measure of capacity shall be the "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just ~~107.25~~ *107.25* tolas (of 180 grains Troy each) weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under the normal atmospheric pressure.

Rule 2.—(1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzur Treasury in the personal custody of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

(2) A duplicate copy of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail; and the same shall be compared and if necessary, corrected not less often than once in five years with the standards preserved in the State Huzur Treasury.

The Superintendent shall keep a register in which the fact of such comparison and correction shall be entered and certified to by him and the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury.

Rule 3.—The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognized:—

(A) *Weights*—

Tola (=180 grains, Troy), equal to one twenty-fourth of a seer as defined in Rule 1 (1).

Half-tola; quarter-tola; and smaller sub-divisions of a tola;

Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tola

Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 1 (1);

Half-seer (*Achcheru*), equal to 12 tolas.

Quarter-seer (*Pavu*), equal to 6 tolas.

One-eighth seer (*Arapavu*), equal to 3 tolas.

Maund (*Mana*), equal to 40 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts); or as such fraction of a maund; e.g., 5 seers (*Pancheru*); 10 seers (*Dhadiak*); $\frac{1}{2}$ maund; $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, etc.

Multiples of a maund, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts; e.g., 2 maunds; $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, etc.)

Bengal seer (*Bengal seru*), equal to 80 tolas.

Bengal maund (*Bengal mana*), equal to 40 Bengal seers or 80 tolas each.

Multiples of the Bengal-seer and Bengal maund, to be described as so many Bengal seers or Bengal maunds.

Pound (*Avoirdupois lbs*) equal to 7000 grains *or 175 seers as defined in Rule 1(1)*

Half-pound; Quarter-pound; and smaller sub-divisions

Multiples of a pound to be described as so many *or without fractional parts. A stone equal to 14 lbs*

equal to 28 lbs; a cwt equal to 112 lbs and a ton

(B) Measures—

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 1 (2)

Sub-division of a seer, as follows:—

Half-seer (*Achcheru*); quarter-seer (*Pavu*); one-eighth seer (*Arapavu*);
one-sixteenth seer (*Chataku*).

Balla, equal to 4 seers; Kolaga equal to 8 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a kolaga.

Palla, equal to 100 seers.

Khandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seers.

Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a palla or khandi.

Rule 4.—The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall manufacture copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding 10 per cent. over and above the cost of manufacture.

Rule 5.—Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to the offices mentioned in Section 3 of the Regulation, as well as to every Amildar's Office and Police Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and shall be replaced whenever necessary.

Rule 6.—In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it will be assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognized measures of capacity, the measure is not heaped, but either is stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

Rule 7.—Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

Rule 8.—The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders, with ^{as nearly as possible a} plane base, and internal diameter equal to ~~half the depth~~ ^{not less than two fifths and not more than three fifths}.

Rule 9.—Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

Rule 10.—Every weight except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, and every measure of capacity, manufactured in the Bangalore Central Jail or presented for verification thereat or at such other place as the Government may appoint for this purpose, shall be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification in the form given below.



Form of stamp.—The form of the stamp shall be as in the margin the figures denoting the year of stamping.

Rule 11.—Subject to any directions that may be given by Government, a Deputy Commissioner may empower one or more officers in his district to act as Inspectors of weights and measures, whose duty will be to inspect weights and measures and

weighing instruments in use. For this purpose and for the purpose of Section 153* of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they shall be deemed, in regard to the whole of the local area under their jurisdiction, to have been appointed officers in charge of a Police Station.

Rule 12.—Any person having in his possession any weights and measures not manufactured by Government, may apply to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail or to such other officer as may be appointed by Government for this purpose for the verification and stamping of such weights and measures. Any weight or measure once verified may be verified again on application.

(2) Every such application shall be stamped with a Court fee of the value of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

Rule 13.—The officer making the verification under the previous rule will, without any extra charge, make any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) He is also empowered to deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

APPENDIX.

HINTS FOR TESTING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I. Testing of weights.—

Sensibility of balance.—When weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40 seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale, the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. If a balance does not turn with $\frac{1}{500}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of weights.—The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus:—

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in other words whether the scales used for this test are or are not correct.

Correctness of balance.—To ascertain if the balance is correct, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it with stones, sand or any other material in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise. It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not, the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. This applies to all beam balances.

* (1) Any officer in charge of a Police Station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station, for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

II. Testing of grain and liquid measures.

Diameter of grain measures.—When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected.

NOTE.—If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken.

Method of test employed.—The only system of test to be employed in testing measures is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the officer is provided with either a specifically-constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce.

Preliminaries to testing.—The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and if it is of wood or bamboo, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing; so as to guard against absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing-wax.

Process of testing.—The test should then be applied in the following manner:—The rim of the measure should be moistened, as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1.39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large twenty-ounce glass or the small five-ounce one, or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. It can be easily ascertained how many ounces of water have been used to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 45.4 fluid ounces for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the primary test of capacity of such special measures.

By order

(Sd) C. S. Babasundaram Iyer
Offg. Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Secretary

~~"Press Room Copy"~~

6 drafts

1919 13.30

G.R.S. 26]

Legis File No. 16875
Serial No. 38

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No. of 1208 Encl 1 parcel

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)
the 19 . }

To

The Deputy Commr

~~Treasury Department~~

Hassan District

Date of issue 20-10-11

Signed by Mr B. S. Srinivasan

Has the honor to

return herewith the standard

fail see measure received

with his letter No 526

dated 18th April 1911

By order

for off. Secretary to Govt.

over.

SUBJECT.

Amr 12/10

CA 12/10

6 days

9/19/37

G.R.S. 26]

Legis File No. 16-09
Serial No. 39

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. J 1209 Encl 1 parcel

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)

, the

19 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

Date of issue 20-10-11

Signed by Mr B. H. Srinivasan

1 one seen ✓

1 one from (1/4 seen) ✓

1 one from (1/8 seen) ✓

ms

Flag N

Has the honor to return
the marginally noted * standard
jail sees measures received
with his letter No 409 dated 20th
April 1911

By order

for Mg. Secretary to Govt

over.

SUBJECT.

Copy to
Mg. Secy

91913.70

G.R.S. 26]

6 depts

Legis File No. 16 of 09
Serial No. 40

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No. 1210 Encl 1 parcel

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)

, the

19 .)

To

The Deputy Commissioner

Shimoga District

Date of issue 20-10-11

Signed by M. S. Hirayannaya

1 ~~one~~ half-see ✓

1 one-eighth see ✓

1 one-sixteenth see ✓

Total 3 measures

Has the honor to return
herewith the marginally noted*
standard jail measures
received with his letter No. 335-
186
dated 29th April 1911

By order

for offg. secretary to Govt.

SN

over.

SUBJECT.

Copy
20/10/11

6 drafts

Legis File No
Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)
, the

19 . .

To

The Deputy Commissioner

No. J 12 H Encl 1 page

Date of issue 20-10-11

~~Secretary~~

Chitaldrug S.C.

Signed by Mr S. Arizannan

Has the honor to forward

- * 1 One Seen ✓
- 1 half seen ✓
- 1 Quarter - seen ✓

3 measures

herewith the marginally

noted * standard jail

measures received with his

letter No 413 dated 4th April 1911

Flas Q

By order

SN

for Off. Secretary to Govt

over.

SUBJECT.

Amir M. J. P.

39/9/30

G.R.S. 26]

60 days

Legis

File No. 16-09

Serial No. 42

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. 12124 and 12442

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Legis)
the 19 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner

~~Treasury Department~~

Date of issue 20-10-11

Kolar Dt.

Signed by Ans. Viriyamang

Has the honor to forward

- 1 Seen ✓
- 1 Half-seen ✓
- 1 One-fourth seen ✓
- 1 One-eighth seen ✓
- 1 One sixteenth seen ✓

Total 5 measures.

Flag P

herewith the marginally noted
standard jail measures

Received with your letter

No 623 dated 5th April 1911 #

my order



for Offs. Secretary to Govt.

SN 111

imp
12/10

over.

SUBJECT.

At
12/10

919(3.30)

6 drafts

G.R.S. 26]

Legis File No 16-09
Serial No. 43

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

No. J 1213 Encl 1 per

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Legis)
, the 19 . . }

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore St.

Date of issue 20-10-11

Signed by Mr. S. Kirjannair

Flag R

Has the honor to
return herewith the standard
jail ^{measure} seen received with
his letter No 451 dated 17th April
my order

for Offg. Secretary to Govt

SN 111

over.

SUBJECT.

Copy to

copy to

~~2 X 2~~ 16/10/10
S. K. S.
Dated 2-5 Nov: 1910
J 1342 28 4/11/10

Dear Sir by no means to you
for I begt ~~acknowledge with~~
thanks the two measures (seers)
sent by you. I could not
acknowledge their receipt
earlier as they ~~were~~ received
~~to here~~ while I was absent
on duty at Mysore. I shall
return them as soon as my
work ~~with them~~ is over.
Thanking you again for the
same

I beg to remain
Sir

yours

[Signature]

Asst. Secretary to Govt

20
Mrs. H. M.
Sirs are returned
10/11

T. J. Richards Esq. I.C.S.
Collector
G. S. M. Station
Bangalore

[Signature]

4/11 1910

100

Handwritten text, possibly a list or account, with several lines of cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts, making it largely illegible. Some faint words like "Received" and "for" might be discernible.

3 12/10

2 drafts

Notifi of 1539 / Sep 16-08-48
of 15/10/11

2313

674

Translated

2008.

16/11/11

Signed by

Mr. [illegible]

As with a view to uniformity
in a matter that is found to exist
in some quarters as to the
standard measures of length
to be ^{in vogue} adopted throughout the
State. The following notification
of the Govt. is issued ^{at the Bangalore} on the 15th
of January 1854 is a publication
for general information

" Notification No. 11058 / 87441-52
of the, Bangalore, 15th January 1854

under ~~Section~~ 3 of Regn
No. 14 of 1850 (The Measures of Length
Regulation, 1850), His Highness the
Maharaja has been pleased to
give his approval to a copy of
the Imperial Standard Yard made
thus "No. 445, Certified Copy of the
Standard Yard" and to direct that
the same be kept at the District
Treasury in the City of Mysore

2. A Certified Copy
Standard Yard is kept in every
of each District Magistrate and
of each Sub Div Magistrate in the
State

Wife

Wife of John A. Smith
born June 10, 1840
in the town of
Hartford, Conn.
She was educated
in the common
schools of her
native town and
at the Hartford
Academy. She
was married to
John A. Smith
on June 10, 1860.
They have three
children, John A.
Smith, Jr., born
June 10, 1865;
Mary A. Smith,
born June 10,
1868; and
William A. Smith,
born June 10,
1871. She is
now residing
in the town of
Hartford, Conn.

State and an unexpired copy of the Standard Yard in charge of each Taluk Magistrate at stations which are not the headquarters of a District or a Sub Division. These measures are hereby declared to be of the length of the standard yard and the measure marked thereon as a foot or inch to be of the length respectively of the standard foot or standard inch.

3. The measures thus kept at the District, Sub Division and Taluk offices shall be available for the inspection of any person free of charge as required by Sec. 6 of the Regulation "By order"

~~D. J. A. D. S.~~
~~Chief Secretary~~
 Chief Secretary
 Sd/-

In the Journal, Mysore Gazette, for publication in Part III of the Gazette in English and Canarese

202
 15/11/11

1524 2/15-11-11
 Copy to the Dep. Commr., Mysore, for communication to the members of the District Board.
 Darsarah Reh Assembly, 1910 who motioned the subject.
 Sd/-
 20/11/11

the ... in the ...
the ...
and ...
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length of ...
and the ...
there is a ...
of the ...
standing ...

3. The ...
at the ...
and ...
available for ...
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response ...
other ...

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~~...~~
...

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1539—Legis. 16-09, dated 15th November 1911.

The following notification of the Government on the standard yard issued on 6th January 1894, is republished for general information :—

“Notification No. 11058—G. F. 441-92, dated Bangalore, 6th January 1894.

“Under Section 3 of Regulation III of 1890, (the Measures of Length Regulation, 1890), His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to give his approval to a copy of the Imperial Standard Yard marked thus ‘No. 445, certified copy of the standard yard’ and to direct that the same be kept at the District Treasury in the City of Mysore.

2. A certified copy of the standard yard is kept in charge of each District Magistrate and of each Sub-Division Magistrate in the State and an uncertified copy of the standard yard in charge of each Taluk Magistrate at stations which are not the headquarters of a District or a Sub-Division. These measures are hereby declared to be of the length of the standard yard and the measure marked thereon as a foot or inch to be of the length respectively of the standard foot or standard inch.

3. The measures thus kept at the District, Sub-Division and Taluk Offices shall be available for the inspection of any person free of charge as required by Section 6 of the Regulation.”

By Order

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
*Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.*

G.R.S. 26]

File No. 160

Serial No. 148

Diary No., of letter replied to

Ref No. 423

5/11/00

General and Revenue Secretariat

To

M. J. A. Resender

the

1900

Upon, v. minor

Date of issue 10/11/00

Signed by

Su

In continuation of this
Office No Pol 311 dated
1st October 1909 regarding
the issue of Rules under
the Mysore Weights and
measures Regulation, 1902, I am
directed to forward herewith
a copy (with 9 spare copies)
of the Rules as finally passed
over.

SUBJECT.

(Note No. 864 - Regis 16-09-3
dated 11th September 1911).

I have to

NCW JH Offs. Secular to gov

• List of enclosures.